The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1993 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Details of the Attempted Assassination of the French Emperor.

The Plot Revealed by an Accomplice.

His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Chambers.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Plan of Anglo-French Operations in the China War.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

Large Failures at Marseilles.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Improvement in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, which sailed from Liverpool shortly after noon on Saturday, 23d of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Persia* arrived out at Liverpool at 3 P. M on Saturday the 16th, and the *Arago* at Southampton on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

The screw steamship *Tweedside*, from New-Orleans with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ultimo.

The steamship *Ariel* had arrived at Liverpool from Queenstown, to undergo the necessary repairs.

Later news has been received from India, but it is unimportant.

From China we learn that Lord **Elgin** had given **Yeh** ten days to accept or refuse his ultimatum.

The particulars of the attempted assassination of the French Emperor, which we publish below at great length, are of thrilling interest. One of the accomplices, it is said, has revealed the plot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of **Victor Hugo**, **Mazzini**, **Ledru Rollin** and **Louis Blanc** from the British territory.

It is stated that **Rudio**, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, has revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The trial will take place about the 10th of February.

The correspondent of the London *Herald* says, that on the 21st, twenty-two persons were arrested in the gardens of the Tuileries, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal were the dominant topic in England. A great array of distinguished visitors from the Continent, including the King of the Belgians, and numerous Prussian Princes, &c., were the guests of the British Court. State balls, concerts and banquets at Buckingham Palace, and festival performances at her Majesty's Theatre, followed each other in rapid succession.

The Duke of **Devonshire** died suddenly on the 18th of January, of paralysis.

Lady **Boothby** (formerly Mrs. **Nesbitt**, a distinguished actress) had also died, after a brief illness.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown.

Mr. **Francis Lousada** has been appointed British Consul at Boston.

The dignity of a baronet had been conferred upon the son of General **Havelock**, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The statistics of employment at Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, shows a continued improvement in the operations of the various mills, &c.

Mr. **Trousdall**, the American Minister at Rio, ha arrived in England.

Heavy gales had prevailed around the English coasts, and sundry marine disasters are reported, but no American vessels figure in the list.

The London *Gazette* of the 22d promotes General **Inglis**, Captain **Peel**, Colonel **Grant**, and other Indian heroes, to be Knights and Companions of the Bath.

The *Revue de Paris*, and the newspaper *Le Spectateur* (formerly the *Assemblée Nationale*) have been suppressed, for the publication of articles upholding republican principles. The conductors of the *Estafette* newspaper have been condemned to two months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine, "for an outrage on public morals and religion."

The *España*, a semi-official authority, says that Spain has definitely resolved to take part in the projected expedition against Cochin-China, and that she will employ in it 1,400 infantry and a battery of artillery from the garrisons of the Phillipine Islands.

In a bill before the Belgian Chamber, there are clauses which authorize the Government to prosecute *ex officio* the accomplices of attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns. The Belgian Government has agreed to allow a French Commission to sit in Belgium to inquire concerning the refugees there, and will compel the attendance of witnesses.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of 200 Mazzinians at Ancona, and of their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison. Many were killed and others made prisoners.

A very acrimonious correspondence is said to be taking place between the French and Austrian Governments on the subject of the free navigation of the Danube. Considerable sensation had been created by the confiscation of a number of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, on account of an article on the Commercial Academy—the said article being generally regarded as wholly inoffensive, and having been written at the instigation of the Minister of Finance. The confiscation is attributed to Count **Buol's** efforts to gag the press.

The funeral ceremonies of Marshal **Radetzky** were celebrated with great pomp at Vienna on the 18th January, the Emperor heading the large body of troops which took part in the proceedings.

The Chambers of Commerce of Austria have almost unanimously declared in favor of the abolition of the Usury laws and for free trade.

It had been resolved to establish a credit for an issue of £11,000,000, 6 per cent. stock on the 15th of March, to redeem the floating debt of the Sultan and the Government, with the exception of the paper circulation.

The Porte was about to concentrate more troops on the Danube on accounts on account of the agitation which the project for emancipating the serfs causes among the Christians of Turkey.

It is announced that a compromise offered by the Emperor of the French in the affair of the Principalities has been favorably received by the Powers opposed to the union, and it is expected that it will be adopted. The French Government in this last proposition is said to have considerably modified its original opinions, with the hope of an honorable conclusion to the difficulty.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

London Money Market—More Failures.

The Money Market continued to grow easier, and bullion was still flowing into the Bank of England, but that institution, although expected to do so, had not further reduced its rate of discount.

Money was plentiful for loans on Stock at 2½ ℔ cent., and in the discount market the rate for the best paper was 3¼ ℔ cent.

The failures of moment during the week were those of **Charles Walton & Sons**, ship owners, &c., London, with liabilities for about £85,000, and **Clark, Plummer & Co.**, flax manufacturers, New-Castle-on-Tyne, for £200,000. The closing of this flax mill will throw 800 persons out of employ.

The various Joint Stock Banks had been holding their half-yearly meetings, and the published reports showed that they had generally passed unscathed through the panic.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. **Hermann Cox & Co.**, of London and Liverpool, general merchants, was held on the 21st. The estate shows about 11s in the pound, and practically a dividend of 10s. may be relied upon.

Consols had fluctuated but slightly during the week, and closed firm on the evening of the 22d, at 95⅛@¼ for money, and 95⅜@½ for account.

The returns of the Bank of England, for the week ending Jan. 20, inclusive, show a further gain in the bullion of £1,078,708—the total amount held being £14,435,815.

Messrs. **Baring Brothers & Co.**, call money very abundant. They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅝d. Mexican Dollars, nominal at 5s. ½d. American Eagles, 76s. 2¼d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. **Baring Brothers** say there is no change to report, the transactions being limited to some small sales of Massachusetts sterling fives at 100 and of Maryland sterling fives at 90½. In Railroad Bonds less doing. Michigan eights 87@89.

Messrs. **Bell, Son & Co.** say: "The market continues without animation, and prices without material change."

The last sales of Illinois Central shares were made at 4@4½ discount.

The first batch of African immigrants, under the new contract made by the French Government, arrived at Martinique recently. Symptoms of discontent had been manifested among the Africans on the Island, and an attempt at flight to St. Lucia had been discovered on one of the estates.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—SERIOUS FAILURES AT MARSEILLES.

Serious failures had occurred at Marseilles. The principal is that of the house of A. **Duclos**, in the South American hide trade, with liabilities estimated at more than £300,000.

Marseilles letters mention further failures, including that of the house of **Conte, Fils Aine Freres**.

The funds were buoyant on Friday, Jan. 22, and the three per cents. closed at 69.85.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Unmistakable symptoms of improvement are observable both in commercial quarters and in the manufacturing districts. They are, it is true, feeble, but they exercise a certain influence on nearly all branches of trade, either by a rise in prices or by a return to regular transactions.

REDUCTION IN DISCOUNT OF CONTINENTAL BANKS.

The Bank of Prussia had further reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rates of discount to 4@4½ per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Opening of the French Chambers.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The French Chambers were opened on the 18th of January, by the Emperor in person. The Emperor spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies: At the annual meeting of the Chambers I render you an account of what has taken place during your absence, and I ask your support for the measures to be taken.

Since last year the Government has followed its regular and progressive march, exempt from all vain ostentation. It has often been pretended that to govern France it was necessary continually to keep the public mind alive with some great theatrical display. I think, on the contrary, that it suffices to endeavor exclusively to do good to deserve the confidence of the country. The action of the Government has consequently been confined to doing what was most necessary in the different branches of the administration.

In the interests of agriculture, the exportation of and the distillation from grain have again been authorized, and the support of the Bank has given support to the landed interest. The cultivation of the *landes* has commenced.

In Public Works, the most important results are 1,330 kilometres of railway, thrown open in 1857 to traffic, and 2,600 kilometres of new lines granted for construction; the floating dock of St. Nazaire, and the canal from Caen to the sea thrown open to navigation; careful surveys made to prevent the scourge of inundations; improvements of our ports, and among others of Havre, Marseilles, Toulon, and Bayonne; in the north and in the east of France the working of new coal mines; at Paris the inauguration of the Louvre, and of a wing at Vincennes; finally, in the capital, as at Lyons, quarters thrown open for the first time since centuries to the sight of day, and throughout France religious edifices are being constructed or restored.

Public instruction, protected by the State, is being developed by the side of free education honorably protected. The number of colleges has been increased by 1,500. Education has become more moral and religious, with a tendency toward sound humanities and useful sciences. The College of France has been reorganized; elementary instruction is spreading far.

It is the wish of the Government that the principle of freedom of worship shall be sincerely admitted, without forgetting that the Roman Catholic religion is that of the great majority of Frenchmen. Therefore, this religion has never been more respected nor more unshackled.

The Municipal Councils meet without hindrance, and the Bishops enjoy the full plenitude of their sacred office. The Lutheran, Protestant, and Jewish confessions pay their just proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected.

The increase in the price of all necessaries has compelled us since last year to augment the salaries of the lesser functionaries; the rations of the soldiers have been improved and the pay of subalterns increased.

The budget of 1859 provides for better payment for teachers and professors, and for magistrates. I may point out an increase of charitable societies—in the country those of the medical corporations, and in the towns the establishment of soup-kitchens. One million has been distributed in relief of the populations which have suffered most from want of work.

The budget of 1859, which will be laid before you will show a balance in favor of receipts, and the action of the sinking fund can be renewed. On the close of accounts a reduction of the floating debt was assured. Commerce recently suffered a check, but the firm position it took up in the midst of what may be termed a universal crisis is, in the eyes of all, an honor for France, and justifies the economical principles advised by the Government in matters of commerce, finances and credit.

The increase of direct and indirect revenue during the past year was 30 millions of francs.

Among the various bills which will be submitted to you of general interest I may mention a law on patents, a new military and naval code, a proposal to employ the 20,000,000f. remaining from the loans on works to guard the towns against inundations.

Algeria, connected with France by the electric wire, has afforded new glory to our troops by the submission of Kabylia. That expedition, skillfully planned and vigorously executed, has completed our domination. The army, which has no more enemies to overcome, will have to struggle against new difficulties in constructing railways so necessary for the development of the prosperity of our colony.

In France, the army will find in the Camp of Châlons a grand school which will keep up the military spirit and standard at the high level it has attained.

The Emperor **Napoleon** bequeathed to his ancient companions in glory his private and other property. Under the Restoration it was absorbed by the State. It is to carry out in some measure that pious legacy that you, on the one hand, voted an annual sum of 8,000,000f. for old soldiers, but, nevertheless, I wished that a medal should remind all who had served in our armies of their former leaders. More than 300,000 men in France and abroad have applied for this medal in remembrance of the Imperial epoch, and on receiving it they might exclaim with pride, "I also belonged to the Grand Army,"—words which at Austerlitz the Emperor had reason to point out to them as the advent of a title of nobility.

Our navy is occupied in its arsenals with those necessary changes which will enable it to maintain the honor of our flag on every sea. In China it is acting in concert with the English fleet to obtain redress for common grievances, and to avenge the blood of our missionaries who have been cruelly massacred.

The relations of France with foreign Powers were never on a better footing. Our ancient allies, true to the sentiments which sprung from a common cause, give us the same confidence as usual; and our new allies, by their straightforward and loyal conduct in all great questions, make us almost regret that we ever were their foes.

I was enabled to be convinced at Osborne, as well as at Stuttgart, that my desire to keep up the intimacy of old relations, as well as to form new ones, was equally shared by the chiefs of two great empires.

If the policy of France is appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, it is because we have the common sense only to deal with questions which concern ourselves directly, either as a nation or as a great European power. This is why I avoided interfering in the question of the Duchies, which now agitates Germany, for that question, which is exclusively a German one, will remain so as long as the integrity of Denmark is not threatened.

If, on the other hand, I took up the Neuchâtel question, it is because the King of Prussia asked for my *bons offices*, and I was happy on this occasion to contribute to the final settlement of a difference which might have become dangerous for the peace of Europe.

As regards the Principalities, astonishment has been expressed at our disagreement with many of our allies. The fact is, that France, in her disinterested policy, has always advocated, in so much as treaties allowed her, the wishes of the populations which appealed to her. Nevertheless, the conferences which will shortly open at Paris will show in what conciliating spirit we work to attenuate the difficulties which are inseparable from a difference of opinion.

Such, Gentlemen, is the *résumé* of our position; I might end my address here, but I think it useful, at the commencement of a new Legislature, to examine with you what we are and what we desire. It is only well-defined causes distinctly formulated that create profound convictions. It is only standards boldly unfurled which inspire sincere devotion.

What is the Empire? Is it a retrograde Government, an enemy of progress, desirous of suppressing generous impulses and of impeding the pacific extension of the great and civilizing principles of 1789?

No; the Empire inscribes these principles as the motto of its Constitution. It frankly adopts everything of a nature to ennoble the heart or exalt the mind for what is good; but it is also the enemy of every abstract theory. It seeks a strong power, capable of overcoming the obstacles which might stop its advance; for—let us not forget it—the advance of every new Power is a long struggle.

Moreover, there is truth inscribed upon every page of the history of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of factions but a weapon of destruction.

Therefore, as I did not accept the power of the nation with a view to acquire that ephemeral popularity by the paltry prize of concessions exacted from weakness, but with a view one day to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something lasting in France, I do not fear to declare to you to-day that the danger, no matter what is said to the contrary, does not exist in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws. Thus, the last elections, despite their satisfactory result, offered in many localities a sad spectacle. Hostile parties took advantage of it to create agitation in the country, and some men had the boldness openly to declare themselves the enemies of the national institutions, deceived the electors by false promises, and, having gained their votes, then spurned them with contempt.

You will not allow a renewal of such a scandal, and you will compel (*obliger*) every elector to take an oath to the Constitution before presenting himself as a candidate.

As the quiet of the public mind ought to be the constant object of our efforts, you will assist me in finding the means to silence extreme and annoying oppositions.

In fact, is it not too sad to behold in a quiet, prosperous country, which is respected in Europe, on the one hand, men crying down a Government to which they are indebted for the security which they enjoy, while others only take advantage of the free exercise of their political rights to undermine the existing institutions?

I welcome heartily, without inquiring into their antecedents, all those who recognize the national will.

As regards the originators of disturbances and conspiracies, let them understand that their day is gone by.

I cannot conclude without alluding to the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I thank Heaven for the visible protection with which it shielded the Empress and myself, and I deplore that so many victims should be made when only one life was aimed at.

Yet these plots bring their lessons with them. Firstly, they prove the weakness and impotence of the parties who have recourse to assassination and such desperate means; secondly, that no assassination, even if successful, ever served the cause of those who hired the assassin. Neither those who slew **Cæsar** nor those who assassinated **Henry** IV. derived any advantage from their crime.

God sometimes allows the just to fall, but He never allows the cause of crime to triumph. These attempts, therefore, neither shake my security in the present nor my faith in the future. If I live the Empire will live with me, and if I should fall my very death would only tend to strengthen the Empire, for the indignation of the people and of the army would be an additional support to the throne of my son.

Let us, then, look confidently towards the future; let us attend calmly to our daily work for the welfare and greatness of our country. God protects France!

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the Emperor.

Paris (Jan 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

You will have received before this intelligence of the atrocious attempt made by some miscreants on the Emperor's life last night, at the door of the Opera-house, in the Rue Lepelletie.

It was known some days previous that his Majesty purposed visiting the Opera last night. As is customary on such occasions, the entrance of Rue Lepelletier was illuminated with gas stands, the house of the court tradesman that stands at the right hand as you enter from the Boulevards, and also the front of the theater. As is usual, a crowd of people thronged the Boulevards and the street to see the *cortége*. About 9 o'clock the Imperial carriage arrived, preceded by another with the attendants, and followed by an ordinary escort of Lancers. The Emperor, Empress, and General **Roguet**, the Aid-de-Camp on duty, occupied the same carriage. On arriving at the theatre, near which some groups of spectators were standing, a loud explosion was heard, followed at the interval of a few seconds by another, and again a third—the last the loudest of all. A rush of the people on the Boulevards took place down the Rue Lepelletier, anxious to know what was the matter. For some minutes all was confusion, but the mounted guards on duty did their utmost to prevent the crowd from filling the streets. It was known that the Emperor had been fired at, and rumors flew about of something more disastrous. So far as the Emperor was personally concerned, however, all apprehension was soon removed, and an immense and enthusiastic shout told those who were at a distance that His Majesty was unhurt. In order to tranquilize the people the Emperor, on quitting his carriage, presented himself at the door, and again on the balcony. On entering his box he and the Empress were, as you may suppose most enthusiastically cheered.

The assassins had provided themselves with hollow projectiles of the most deadly description, and contrived to fling them on the ground under the carriage, where they instantly exploded, and spread destruction among the bystanders. One of the carriage horses was killed on the spot, the other wounded; the carriage itself was broken to pieces; Gen. **Roguet**, who sat in front, was wounded slightly, it is said, and the two footmen who stood behind, dangerously hurt. A bullet, or fragment of the shell, passed through the Emperor's hat, but did not touch him. The Empress was also untouched. At the moment of the explosion, which was tremendous, the row of gaslights running down the front of the theatre, and those at the wings, were extinguished; for some time the place was in utter darkness, while the windows of three or four houses opposite were dashed into fragments I need not dwell on the consternation which prevailed. As quick as lightning the news flew to every part of the city. All Paris appeared to be in movement. The night was dark and cold, though not wet, and thronged as the Boulevards were before, crowds now poured carelessly down the great thoroughfare from every street in sight, and all in the direction of the Rue Lepelletier. A squadron of mounted Paris guards from the Minimes Barracks, Place Royale, came at a gallop up the Boulevards to reinforce the ordinary pickets on duty at the theatre, and the cavalry of the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, armed to the teeth, mounted their horses, and remained in the court yard ready for any emergency. Many houses on the Boulevards were lighted up, the balconies and windows thronged with spectators, all betraying the most intense anxiety. Detachments of horse cleared the Rue Repelletier and the neighboring passages, and some occupied the side paths to prevent any one from slipping along. From the Palais Royal came Prince **Jerome** and his son, Prince **Napoleon**, and the Princess **Mathilde**, to assure themselves of the safety of the Emperor. The people were also reassured on finding that the Emperor remained at the theatre. His first act was to send for medical assistance for the wounded; and these are, I fear, very many. Several Lancers of the escort who were nearest to the carriage were seriously wounded, one or two are said to be killed. The number of persons more or less hurt is probably not less than 60. Several of these, however, are very slightly so; and four or five have either succumbed already or are not expected to live. Among the wounded are some of the *sergents-de-ville* and other persons on duty for the occasion, but by far the greater number are those who were in the street as simple spectators.

I have already alluded to the reception of their Majesties in the house. During the performances, which were longer than usual, in consequence of their being for the benefit of **Massol**, they were cheered again and again in the warmest manner; and when they rose to depart, which they did not till the last moment, the audience rose, and the house rang to the very roof with acclamations.

At 12 o'clock the party left the theatre. By that time the line of Boulevards to the Madeleine, and from the Madeleine to the Tuileries, were crowded; many houses were illuminated. The moment the carriages appeared the cheering began; it never dropped till they were out of sight. The carriage window was down on the side at which the Emperor sat, at least a part of the way, and I could see her Majesty's hand stretched out and waving her handkerchief in recognition of the enthusiastic acclamations with which she was greeted. Before they arrived at the Tuileries, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with many other personages, high functionaries and dignitaries, were assembled at the Palace to offer their congratulations to the Emperor. I forgot to mention in its place that the Emperor's hat was actually torn into two parts; the collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, were rent open. It is said that his forehead and the Empress' cheek were slightly scratched with a small piece of the broken glass. The gas-pipes running along the façade of the Opera were blown off by the explosion, to which, probably, and not to design, it was owing that the lights were extinguished. General **Roguet's** wound, which is slight, is not in the back of the neck, but the cheek. For some time after the Emperor entered the Tuilleries the crowd continued to fill the streets. The Rue Lepelletier was, however, still kept clear, and none exxcept those residing in it were allowed to pass. The canopy over the entrance of the Opera was torn, and the ground in some parts was covered with blood. Before 1 o'clock the multitude dispersed, and few there were who, while they rejoiced at the miraculous escape of their Majesties, were not profoundly affected by the feeling that so horrible a crime should be attempted.

THE ARRESTS.

Several arrests have been made since yesterday. The number is not, however, exactly known. Several are taken up on suspicion, and on examination, when nothing whatever is found against them, are set at liberty. The number must vary each day. It is, however, certain that four of the chiefs are in custody. These are **Pierri**, the Roman colonel, already spoken of; **Orsini**, who was taken in the Rue Monthabor yesterday morning; **Gomez**, and another, who calls himself **Da Silva**, but whose real name is **Rudio**. They have been all examined by the Judge d'Instruction. The proceedings are necessarily kept secret, but from what has transpired it would appear that **Pierri** is apparently the most important, at first denied all complicity with the assassins.

THE WOUNDED.

According to the *Moniteur*, the number of wounded at present ascertained is 102, thus divided: 47 civilians, 12 Lancers of the Imperial Guard, 11 of the Municipal Guard of Paris, 28 police agents of different ranks, and 4 belonging to the household of their Majesties. Of the 12 men of the Lancers seven received serious wounds; the five others are only slightly injured. Of the 11 of the Municipal Guard one is wounded mortally, four seriously, and six slightly. Three of the footmen who were behind the carriage of their Majesties were struck by several projectiles; their injuries, though serious, do not inspire any uneasiness. The Emperor's coachman, slightly wounded, displayed much presence of mind. Of the civilians several are wounded seriously. One of them died on reaching the Hôpital de la Riboisière. A little girl, 14 years of age, had her knee cut open. The persons belonging to the Prefecture of Police are exceedingly numerous, and among them a commissary, a divisional inspector, and 15 police agents have received serious wounds. Twenty horses belonging to the Lancers were struck. Two were killed on the spot, and five are mortally wounded. It has been ascertained that upwards of 30 projectiles struck the Imperial carriage. General **Roguet** suffered from his wound yesterday, but was better last night. **Lanet**, the Commissary of Police, also severely wounded, is said to be worse. Up to last evening five deaths had taken place. One of them, a sergent-de-ville, died during the night, a few hours after he was wounded. Both yesterday and to-day numbers have crowded to the Tuileries desirous to testify their abhorrence of the crime of which Providence has prevented the perpetration, and to congratulate His Majesty on his truly miraculous escape. Some idea of the feeling which thus manifests itself may be formed from the fact that many of those who attended had to wait an hour before they could inscribe their names.

THE PLOT.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following article: "The crime at which all Paris still shudders, and which will excite the indignation of the whole world, appears to be the result of a vast plot concocted in other countries. In fact, the Government received from Jersey, so long ago as June last, the following information: 'The plot consists in the manufacture of fulminating grenades, invented by ——. They are of a power hitherto unknown, and are intended to be thrown underneath the carriage, where their striking against the pavement will cause their explosion and the destruction of the carriage.' On the other hand, a fresh manifesto of **Mazzini** appeared on the 9th inst. in the *Italia del Popolo* of Genoa. Lastly, the reports recently received from London by the French Government stated as follows: 'A man named **Pierri**, who is a native of Florence, and formerly an officer in the Italian Legion, has just quitted England for the purpose of carrying into execution a plot concocted against the life of the Emperor. This Italian is a man of from 40 to 45 years of age, small in statue, thin, dark, and of a sickly hue. He speaks French badly, with a strong Italian accent, but speaks English very well. He is a violent, sanguinary, and very determined man, who was obliged to fly from his own country in consequence of several murders, and among others that of a priest. Before leaving England **Pierri** had several interviews with the French refugees in London.' A later account says: '**Pierri** has passed through Brussels, where he saw several refugees. He has proceeded to Paris by way of Lille, accompanied by an elderly man whom he took up at Brussels, and carrying with him a machine of hollow cast iron, made on the Jacquin system. It is remarked that this man travels in first-class carriages-alights at the first hotels, and appears to be well supplied with money.' This same **Pierri**, whose description was in the hands of the police agents of Paris, was arrested on the evening of the attempt near the Opera a few minutes before it took place. Unfortunately, his accomplices were already at work, and it was not possible to prevent their guilty design."

The Paris *Droit* says: "The bombs were of cast-iron, oblong, and in the form of a pear, and in the widest part from four to five inches in diameter. The shock of one of the caps, of which each had several, on a hard substance, necessarily caused an explosion. The bombs were loaded with detonating gunpowder. The first thrown at the carriage of the Emperor was just after the carriage entered the Rue Lepelletier; it did not touch the Emperor, nor even the vehicle, but it wounded about twenty persons. On this the coachman whipped up his horses, but almost immediately a second bomb burst, and one of the horses being struck by three projectiles fell to the ground. A third bomb, thrown with more precision, fell beneath the carriage itself and burst with tremendous force, smashing part of it in pieces. The splinters of this bomb wounded the second horse, which expired some hours after. The coachman, named **Ledoux**, was wounded in the head. The only person in the carriage with the Emperor and Empress was General **Roguet**, and he, as already stated, received a slight injury. The escape of their Majesties was quite miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of the nose by a piece of glass from the carriage window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye, but left no trace.

THE PRISONERS AND THEIR EXAMINATION.

Paris (Jan. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Emperor drove along the Boulevards this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. He had an orderly officer out of uniform by his side, and two servants behind; otherwise he was unaccompanied; not even an outrider preceded the carriage. This proof of confidence in the Parisian population is received as it deserves. He was saluted everywhere, and by all classes, with the greatest respect.

The examination of the prisoners is still going on. The four principally implicated are said to have made disclosures, but whether they exclusively refer to their own acts, or implicate others, I am not aware. **Pierri**, the Ex-Colonel in the Roman Republican army, was established in Paris, before the revolution of February, as a manufacturer of caps. He assisted in the formation of a Franco-Italian battalion, and proceeded as its Commandant to the Roman States when the revolution had already got the upper hand. His military career terminated with the Roman Republic; since then he has led the usual life of a conspirator. He was arrested, as you may remember, only a few minutes before the attempt was made, as he stood by a door half-way down the Rue Lepelletier. He was recognized by **Hebert**, the chief of police on duty, as a man who had been expelled four years ago from France. The arrest was fortunate, as, had he been at liberty to act, the danger, great as it was, would have been more so. A projectile, a poniard, and a revolver were found on him. I may as well observe that the Opera-house of the Rue Lepelletier is not the Italian, but the French Opera; its official designation is "Academie Imperiale de Musique." The house where Italian performances are given is on the other side of the Boulevard Rue Monsigny, and is sometimes called the Salle Ventadour. The Rue Lepelletier house is the national establishment for music, as the Théâtre Français is for the regular drama; both receive a large sum in aid from the State.

When **Pierri** was taken to the guard-house, near the spot where he was arrested, the explosion had not yet taken place. In two minutes, however, it reached his ear; he cried out to the guard, "Do what you like with me; I am content—the blow is struck!" He appeared certain that it had taken effect, but was dismayed when he heard of the Emperor's escape.

The person named **Orsini** is, it seems, the same whose extraordinary escape from the prison of Mantua, as recounted in the papers about a year ago, excited so much curiosity. He had been condemned to death by the Austrian tribunals. He had taken a very active part in the Italian revolution in 1848. During the **Mazzini** domination at Rome **Orsini** was sent as Commissioner to Ancona to inquire into the assassinations which were of frequent, and even daily, occurrence there. He has been mixed up in various attempts at insurrection since the fall of the Roman Republic. After the explosion of the projectiles he made his way to his lodgings in the Rue Monthabor, and it was owing to the inquiries of his servant at the guard house of the Rue Lepelletier, who, with agony depicted on his countenance, demanded of the bystanders where his master was, that he was apprehended. He was asked, Who was his master? He remained silent, and fainted. This gave rise to suspicion; he was arrested, and disclosed his master's address. I have heard little of what may be relied upon respecting the two others, named **Gomez** and **Da Silva**, otherwise **Rudio**. They are said to be of an inferior class of men. It is still affirmed that the persons directly and most deeply implicated in this nefarious transaction are Italians. I should add that **Orsini** had long broken off, at least in appearance, with **Mazzini**. He was very badly wounded on Thursday night by the explosion.

The adoption of stringent measures with respect to the Italians resident in Paris is in contemplation. Those who are not refugees must be known to their respective Ministers, and refugees will be obliged to provide as bail for their peaceable conduct two Frenchmen of respectable standing. If they cannot do so they must quit Paris. Other foreigners, it is said, will be comprised in the regulation. Congratulations have been received by telegraph from the English and various other European Governments on the Emperor's escape.

THE INDICTMENT.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The indictment will, it is said, comprise only four of the prisoners now in custody on the charge of attempting the assassination of the Emperor; the evidence against the others is not complete. These four have been already specified—**Pierri**, **Orsini**, **Da Silva** or **Rudio**, and **Gomez**. **Orsini** and **Pierri** are not very communicative in their answers to the questions put to them: **Rudio** is said to have fully avowed his crime, but it is not known whether he has implicated any third parties. **Rudio** threw two of the grenades; **Orsini** had two also to throw, but being severely wounded by the first, and seeing that all the chances were against him, he slunk away and deposited his other grenade and a revolver in the Rue Rossini, and retired home. The revolver, with marks of blood on it, was afterwards picked up, and on examination found to be of **Devisme's** manufacture. This led to inquiry, and the discovery of the person who bought it. The gunmakers who were selected to examine the projectiles presented their report this morning, from which it appears that each grenade was so prepared as to be capable of killing or wounding nearly 100 persons. A set of queries has been prepared by the magistrate who is collecting evidence against the prisoners, to forward to Florence, Naples, Rome, and other places in Italy, with a view to obtain information respecting them.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: "**Rudio**, the youngest of the assassins' gang, has turned Emperor's evidence and revealed all. The trial comes on on the 8th or 10th February.

SUPPRESSION OF PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

You see we have not had to wait long for the application of the severe measures pointed out in the Emperor's speech. This morning's *Moniteur* brings us the news of the suppression of two organs of public opinion, the *Revue de Paris* and the *Spectateur*. The former one can less wonder at, because, in the way of republicanism, it certainly did sometimes go very great lengths, and the most revolutionary theories were frequently advocated by it. This was the journal which General **Cavaignac** helped to found two years ago. But the suppression of the *Spectateur* is, many persons think, an unwise act, inasmuch as it shows great preoccupation, if not some fear of the so-called "bygone parties."

It is generally thought that the *Revue de Paris* and *Spectateur* are only the first victims; and that they will be followed, in a greater or less degree, by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Débats*, the *Académie*, and the professorial corps, wherever opposition should become visible.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

More Fighting—No Communication with Oude—Particulars of the Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers.

Telegraphic advices from Calcutta are received to the 25th of December.

The Furnhabad rebels were defeated in two engagements; in the latter of which, on the 18th, the dispersion of the enemy was complete. Their guns were captured. Our loss trifling.

No further intelligence from Oude.

The 11th Cavalry mutinied on 1st December. They were overtaken near Purneah; eleven were killed, but the remainder escaped.

A telegram to the Foreign Office says: A small force from Delhi, under Colonel **Seaton**, encountered a body of rebels at Guingree, on 15th December, took their guns, and killed 150 men. We lost a few men and three officers.

Again, on the 11th December, the same column attacked a strong force of the enemy entrenched at Putalem, near Futteghar, killed about 600 of them, including many Chiefs, took eleven guns, with their camp, and pursued the routed enemy seven miles. Our loss was trifling, and included only one officer.

Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta reestablished—letters and papers having been received.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAILS.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEFEAT OF THE GWALIOR MUTINEERS.

The Bombay mails with dates to Dec. 24th had arrived in London.

The Bombay *Gezette* of Dec. 24th, says:

We have received further details of recent events at and near Cawnpore. They deepen and confirm the impression that Sir **Colin Campbell's** arrival from Lucknow was singularly opportune. But for that, to all appearance, we might have had another terrible disaster to deplore. Even as it is, we fear that, besides heavy loss in men and material, something was lost in *prestige* and reputation. We still, however, know too little of the occurrences referred to to speak with anything like confidence on the subject. The appearance of the Commander-in-Chief and his force completely changed the aspect of affairs. The tables were turned on the exultant enemy, and, according to our latest intelligence, the destruction or dispersion of the mutinous Gwalior Contingent and its allies has been very effectually completed. Brigadier **Hope Grant** having finished the work which Sir **Colin Campbell** so well commenced. On the 10th inst. this officer came up with the flying remnants of the enemy as they were attempting to get their artillery across the Ganges, add, after half an hour's fighting, in which about a hundred of the rebels were killed, while not a man on our side fell, he took from them fifteen guns, with all their stores, carts and wagons, as well as large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c.

From the Bombay Gazette.

Agra, Dec. 12.—A dispatch has been received, dated the 3d inst., but without any mention of our engagements with the Gwalior Contingent. The letters on that subject have evidently miscarried.

The Commander-in Chief appears to have reached Cawnpore, from Lucknow, on the 30th ult., with the families, sick, &c., for whose immediate passage to Allahabad arrangements were speedily made. As soon as they were well in the rear, on their journey down the country, operations were to commence for the attack and dispersion of the rebels, who occupied the environs of Cawnpore, and a portion of the town itself.

Intelligence has been received, through the Gwalior newswriter at Calpee, that a most decisive action took place on the 6th or 7th instant, which ended in the entire discomfiture of the Contingent and other insurgents, in the capture of all their artillery, baggage, &c., and in driving them back towards Calpee, in the fort of which place the **Balla Sahib** (brother of **Nana**.) who was himself wounded, has taken refug. The villagers are said to have refused shelter to any of the fugitives.

In the absence of our dispatches this grateful intelligence may be received as authentic; for the Gwalior news has always been, in the main, trustworthy.

We have been favored with the following translation of the statement of the Gwalior news-writer:

LETTER FROM MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH'S NEWS-WRITER AT CALPEE TO AN OFFCER OF THE MAHARAJAH, DATED TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

"Three hurkarus came straight from Cawnpore to-day, and reported that the Gwalior Contingent rebels, having collected all their force and stores at Bhoti, advanced thence to a place two coss nearer to Cawnpore, and left there, with fifty or sixty men, their camp and bazaar. The whole force, including Sepoys and chiefs, with their followers of all sorts, amounted to 15,000 men. Their plan was to fight with their guns up to 12 P. M., and then to assault and carry the intrenchments. At Mogul Serai, near Cawnpore, the English had a battery, and there the fight began. The rebels fought very bravely up to 12 P. M., when the English began to retire, and the rebels followed them until they were two coss from the rebel camp. Then 500 English, with two guns, advancing on the Allahabad road, attacked the rebel camp, and captured it with all that was in it. Leaving a guard there, they then attacked the rear of the rebels, when the retiring English turned and attacked them in front. The rebels could not endure this double attack, and fled; and the English chased them to Sacheindee, and took on the road their guns, baggage, magazine—everything. Meanwhile, the two great guns which the rebels had sent for with ammunition from Calpee having reached Renniah the English marched thither also, and captured them. The three hurkarus who report this were in the action, and with great difficulty saved their lives, but none of their property. Of the flying Sepoys no village would admit a man within its walls—not even if it were his own home. The hurkarus put up in the village of Muttabelp[illegible] and t[illegible], at 12 o'clock at night, came Koon Dowl[illegible] the people would not let him halt there. I [illegible] how many were slain, but shall hear to-morrow. The English fought in this battle as Roostum and [illegible] alone fought before. The Sahibs dismounted amid the fire of the guns and slew the gunners with their swords, and, rushing upon the gunners, [illegible] them as they applied the match; while the [illegible] so worked their guns that winking is a slow operation compared to the rapidity of their fire. They fired after the fugitives as their noise directed; and if they saw but a head, that head was crushed. The blood of the dead and wounded flowed in streams. Whoever shall hear this news will rejoice, for these men, who injured and trampled on high and low, have received punishment from God proportioned to their cruelty. And great as was their bravery, as signal have been their flight and destruction. The dead are doomed to *dozukh*.

We have been favored with a sight of the *Hurkaru* of the 8th inst., in which we find the following telegram, dated Cawnpore, Dec. 7, from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor General: "Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, [illegible] in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent with its allies was attacked at 11 A. M. The affair ended in the complete route of the enemy, whose camp was pursued for 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibres, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officer, except Lieutenant **Salmond**, aid-de-camp to General **Grant**. I shall halt here to-day to reorganize the force.

Sir **Colin Campbell** in a dispatch to the Governor General, dated Dec. 10, at 2 A. M. says:

A dispatch has just been received from General **Hope Grant**, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers. It narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Serajhaut, when they were beginning to cross the guns over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and, after half an hour's sharp firing, took 15 guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, one 6 pounder, (native,) with all their stores, carts, wagons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General **Grant** estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100. He did not lose a man in the operations, he himself being slightly wounded. I congratulate your Lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Ultimatum to Yeh—The Approaching Bombardment of Canton—Plan of Future Operations.

Telegraphic advices from Hong Kong are received to Dec. 16.

The French Admiral has proclaimed the blockade of the Canton River on the part of France.

The Island of Dodar, opposite Canton, was occupied on 15th December by the English and French forces.

The Chinese were allowed ten days to accept an ultimatum.

Yeh shows no disposition to yield.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 11d.; Shanghae, 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 6d.

Passengers from Hong Kong report that the Russian Admiral had come from the North and offered his services as mediator between England and China, which offer was declined, but a similar one from the American Commodore was accepted

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "It is asserted that the British and French Governments have decided that in case the capture of Canton shall not induce the Emperor to accept the terms offered to him, the allied troops are to march to Pekin, and in that case the Emperor of the French will supply additional troops.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] **London**, Friday, Jan. 23, 1858—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been firm during the week. **Sugar**, **Coffee**, and **Cotton** dearer. **Money** very abundant. **Consols** close at 95@95¼ for money, 95⅜@95½ for the account. **Bar Silver** 5s. 1⅝d. **Mexican Dollars** 5s. ½d., nominal. **Doubloons**—Spanish 76s. 3d., S. American 75s., nominal. **American Eagles** 76s. 2¼d.

Cocoa dull, and 10s. lower. Of 80 bags Trinidad one lot middling gray sold at 60s. 150 bags St. Lucia at 49s.@49s. 6d.

Copper—More demand for Foreign. Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; Sheathing 12d.; Y. Metal Sheathing 10d.

Cochineal—140 bags mostly sold; Honduras Silver 3s. 11d.@4s. for good bold, 3s. 6d.@3s. 10d. ordinary to middling; Black 4s. 5d.@4s. 8d. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 10s.; Black 4s.@4s. 2d.

Coffee—The demand has been good, and prices show an advance of about 2s.@3s. on good sorts, and even more for fine. 463 casks, 47 barrels, 229 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 59s.@64s. for good and fine ordinary gray; 65s.6d.@67s 6d. for fine fine ordinary to low middling gray; 68s.@71s. for middling grayish to middling small colory; and some "Ouvah" mark at 72s. 6d.@75s. for small, and 79s. 6d.@80s. 6d. for middling to good middling blue. 915 bags Native Ceylon withdrawn at 52s. for ordinary. 168 bales Mocha were bought in at 100s.@105s. for middling long berry, and 17 bales, 92 half bales at 65s., and good ordinary at 60s. 6d.@61s. 115 chests, &c, Jamaica sold at 61s. 6d.@62s. for good to fine ordinary pale, and 50s.@55s. 6d. for ordinary. 700 bags Rio at 40s.@44s., good to fine ordinary. 2,021 bags Costa Rica disposed of at 58s.@61s. for fine to fine fine ordinary, 62s. 6d.@69s. for good to fine ordinary.

Corn—The market is dull, and English Wheat 1s. @2s. ℔ quarter lower. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 48s. 8d. on 117,485 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s. American Flour 24s.@26s. ℔ barrel.

Molasses—700 casks sold at 14s. for Cuba clayed, and 17s. for Antigua.

Cotton—Sales for the week 4,000 bales, at ⅛d.@¼d. advance. At Liverpool the demand has been large, the sales for the week amounting to 68,000 bales; Midling Orleans, 6⅝d. ℔ ℔.

Hemp—Russian without change. Manila—1,200 bales at auction nearly all sold at previous rates, from £28@£32 for fair to good roping, with inferior and middling coarse from £23 15s.@£27 10s. 200 bales Suun held at £23. Jute—1,900 bales in public sale only partly disposed of from £12@£15 15s. for common to good middling, up to £18 for very good.

Iron—Welsh firm and in fair demand at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for Rails and Bars, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs quiet at 55s.@55s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed Cakes—In good demand. We quote New-York barrels £10 10s.; Boston bags £10@£10 5s.

Linseed—Arrivals for the week are 4,531, the bulk from the East Indies. The market is dull, with small sales, at a decline of 1s. from last week's rates. A cargo of Berdianska arrived at Falmouth is reported sold for 53s., c. f. & i.

Oils—Sperm in more demand, buyers at £80. Olive firm, and rather dearer—Gallipoli £50, Malaga £45. Linseed flat at 29s. for present delivery. Rape rather easier; Foreign Refined offered at 45s., Brown at 40s. 6d.@41s. Cocoa Nut 42s.@43s. for Ceylon, 44s. for Cochin, and more doing. Palm steady, sellers of fine Lagos at 41s.

Rapeseed—Calcutta continues nominal, but Danubian seed has further advanced to 58s. 6d., delivered at an outport.

Rum—Steady. About 400 punchs. sold, 4s. 2d.@4s. 6d. for middling to good Jamaica, and 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. for Demerara.

Rice—Dull. Privately the sales have been: 5,000 bags Rangoon at 7s. 3d., cash, 2,500 bags Baliam at 7s. 9d., and 1,400 bags Bengal at 8s. 3d. for low Dacca grain. At auction 7,000 bags Rangoon were bought in at 7s. 9d.; 5,200 bags, 1,580 pockets Bengal were also bought in at 7s. 6d.@8s. for Ballam, 8s.@9s. 6d. for low to good Daccas, and 9s.@10s. 6d. for good mid. to fine White. Of 9,325 bags Madras the sound was bought in at 8s. 3d., and damages sold at proportionate allowances.

Saltpetre—Quiet. 1,900 bags Bengal offered were only partly sold—33s.@34s. 6d. for 11⅛ to 16 ℔ cent.; 36s.@36s. 6d. for 9½ to 10¾; 38s. for 7¾; 39s. 6d.@40s. for 6½; 42s. for 3¾ to 4¼. 1,923 bags Madras were bought in at 33s.@34s. for 12⅛ to 17.

Sugar.—The market opened with an animated demand, at an improvement of 6d.@1s. upon current qualities, but latterly there has been less activity, and the advance has not been maintained. The sales of British West India amount to 3,200 hhds., and of 26,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, about two-thirds found buyers. Of Foreign there have been extensive sales, chiefly Muscovado, of indirect import, viz.: 1,639 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 409 hhds. 76 bbls. Porto Rico, about one-fourth sold; 2,341 boxes Havana were two-thirds disposed of at 46s.@48s. 6d. for good to fine pale, gray and yellow; 40s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for good brown to ditto yellow, and 38s.@40s. for low mid. brown; of 756 bags Siam some low brown Muscovado sold at 30s. 6d.; 4,300 bags low Date China were bought in above the value; 130 hhds. Melado sold at 27s. 6d.@28s. Privately on the spot 2,500 boxes Havana sold at 36s. for very low brown; 41s.@43s. for Nos. 9 to 10½ & 11, 44s. 6d. for good No. 12, and 49s. 6s.@52s. for low to fine florettes; 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 36s. 6d.@38s. 6d. for brown. Floating cargoes in active request, and six have been sold, five Havana, 920 boxes No. 9½, at 26s.; 1,300 boxes No. 10 at 26s. 6d.; 2,400 boxes No. 14 at 30s., each fully insured; 1,600 boxes No. 13, insured in France, at 28s. 6d; 1,400 boxes No. 11 at 28s., and one of white Maroim, 236 cases 200 bags No. 14 at 29s. 6d., each fully insured; also, a cargo of 5,268 bags Mauritius, (No. 10½.) insd. f. p. a., at 28s. for an outport.

Tin—English has advanced 5s. ℔ cwt. We quote common Blocks 113s., Bars, 114s. Foreign dearer. There are buyers of Straits at 112s., Banca, 116s.

Spelter has further advanced to £26 10s., buyers.

Tallow is steady. St. Petersburg, Y. C., on the spot and for Spring delivery, 54s.; March, 54s. 6d.; April to June, 53s. 6d.; October to December, 51s. 6d.

Whalebone—Some inquiry. Polar held at £450.

Turpentine—In Rough we have no sales to report. Spirits steady, at 35s. for American, in casks.

In **American Stocks** there is no change to report.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Letter from a Member of the American Surveying Party for the Vera Cruz, Mexico and Pacific Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Escandon, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Here we are at last, sixty men all told,—"*Ingeneros Americanos*"—exciting the wonder and the awe of the natives. Our camp, named from the proprietor of the Railroad Charter and of this enterprise, is located within a quarter of a mile of the Rancho of Tejeria, the first station, ten miles out on the Railroad which is now running from Vera Cruz to San Juan, a distance of twenty-two miles. It is pitched on a gentle slope fronting the west, and sheltered by a clump of trees from the prevalent and violent north winds. The tents are arranged on three sides of an open square, one side being devoted to the tents of the Chief Engineer, the Commissary Department and the Astronomical party, flanked on the right by the first and on the left by the second Brigade of Engineers. In the centre some six or eight horses are picketed, and the fires, about which the cooks are anxiously laboring, constitute a feature of the encampment.

On a clear morning the view from this ground is magnificent; the distances surpass any that I have known at home. The country around us is almost identical with our rolling prairies of the West, but uncultivated and not used except for pasturage. But near by, to all appearance, Orizaba and Perote tower up into the clouds, and the eternal snow-wreath on the peak of Orizaba, standing out in distinct whiteness, as the rising sun strikes upon it, tells of a loftier height than most of us have seen before. The hundred miles of space between it and us seems as nothing, and our sable cook confidentially informed me, the other day, that he "had a good mind to go dere some arternoon or odder and get some snow to make him think of home."

The novelty of Camp-life to New-Yorkers born and bred, has not yet degenerated into the tedium of disgust, and I may safely say that we all enjoy it vastly. With the ground for our table, a canvass cloth for its cover, and table service of tin, neglectful of a better chair than the ground affords, we devour imported pork and beans with a relish, and morning, noon and night we respond to the sound of the gong (a tin plate beaten with a spoon) with regularity as astonishing as it is becoming. Our labors in camp are as yet preliminary and preparatory. We are getting our equipments and stores in traveling shape; we are studying our wants and supplying them as far as practicable. "Young gentlemen" are learning to sew, and laborers are learning to cook. At night another novelty appears, to startle our peaceful ideas. At 8 o'clock the guard is set, and the squeak of the new boots of the sentinel, as he passes our tent at intervals of a few minutes, induces a feeling of security, disturbed only by the thought that at some unreasonable small hour of the night you will be routed from your snug blanket to perform a like duty for the rest.

All dread of robbers, biped or quadruped, being thus dispelled by the knowledge that a "Colt's Navy Size," well charged, and a "bowie" are at the belt of each patrol; you unroll your tent-cloth, spread out your blanket, (of gray, with U. S. worked in the centre,) arrange a pillow of coat boots, or saddle-bags, wrap the drapery of your couch about you, and depart to the land of temporary forgetfulness. The "seven-sleepers," ranged side by side in each tent, would present an interesting picture, but that your correspondent would not be supposed to have observed them. He has done so, however, when, his own patrol accomplished by the dim starlight, he has selected a fitting *corpus*, and with a twitch at his toes reminded him forcibly of guard duty.

One night we had a "Norther;" in our sheltered position even, it blew some guns. For an hour or more in the early evening we were busy at stakes and tent-cords, making all secure, removing the fastenings as the breeze developed their inadequacy; and we slept through the night amid some flapping of canvass. Our guard was vigilant that night, and about 2 A. M. some sanguine expectations were entertained of an adventure. Lights had for half an hour been observed on an opposite knoll, not a quarter of a mile from us. The guard had approached near enough to discern a coach and men moving mysteriously about it. The thought of banditti rushed spontaneously to his brain, a few sleepers were aroused, and six of the chivalrous, armed to the teeth, set out forthwith to the rescue. This was the report they returned. The diligence leaves Tejeria at 12 M. each midnight, drawn by eight well-conditioned mules, with a driver invariably in a state of high inebriation. They had been observed dashing furiously by our camp at 12½ o'clock. They had scoured five miles or more of the open country, and at last the mules stopped, refusing to leap into a precipituous baranca, about quarter of a mile from their starting point.

There our chivalry found the diligence, but a close and searching investigation could reveal no dark-eyed Señorita nestling in the corner of the coach. Neither Santa Anna nor Comonfort were passengers; there were no huge brigands to call for powder and lead from "Colt's navy size;" there were passengers, but they were common, every-day sort of men, in their looks. The driver was drunk, undeniably so; north he called south, and west he called east, and he added extreme obstinacy to the inaccuracy of his judgment. But he had no instruments; how could he tell the points of the compass? The coach was at length set right on its way to the capital and the chivalry returned to bed—or to blankets. The next night, mysterious lights appeared again, further on the route; an investigating party went out; at a mile distance they discovered a broken-down wagon and *attachés* to the number of six, sleeping around it. Awakened, they muttered something about *Ingeneros Americanos*, cordially furnished lights for the cigars of our party and went to sleep again. The reputation of patrolling the country for miles around may not come amiss for our future protection in a dangerous country. And speaking of cigars reminds me that cigars are an institution, I might say *the* institution here. I have seen women at their wash tubs, little girls carrying water, mourners at funerals, waiters at the hotel, and heroines at the theatre, all with their cigars.

In two or three days, at the furthest, we shall be on the march for Orizaba, to commence our exploration of the mountain passes. Two parties of three each, with their interpreters and muleteers, set out on horseback a week since for a preliminary reconnoissance of the ground. Col. Talcott, Chief Engineer, has been already at Orizaba, having met Señor Escandon there, and having taken a cursory view of the ups and downs of a horribly rough road. Upon the road, however, I can report more intelligibly in my next. W. K. E.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Who is Hunter Woodis? What the society that bears the honor of this name? and, Who are its managers?" are questions that are being put in various circles,—timidly—as though they implied an ignorance of which the askers ought not to be guilty, and which they are scarcely willing to confess.

If you can answer, or procure answers, it will afford a gratifying solution to MANY.

Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

Hunter Woodis was Mayor of Norfolk, Va., during the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city, a year or two since, and was one of the few citizens who distinguished themselves by remaining at their posts of duty during the pestilence.

The charitable Society in this City which bears his name adopted it at the suggestion of Miss Andrews.

Management of Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the Times of to-day, under the above heading, are characterized by an appearance of candor and fairness so entirely unlike the ordinary course of our newspapers in treating on this subject, that I am encouraged to undertake to correct some errors which you have doubtless unintentionally fallen into.

1. Are gas companies "monopolies?" You say "it is absurd" to contend to the contrary. Now, I understand a monopoly to be the exclusive right or privilege to do a given thing whereby large profits and gains are obtained. In the year 1831 the Manhattan Gas-light Company was chartered by the Legislature. The Company went into operation, and for many years the stock was greatly depreciated, and the Company labored under many embarrassments. The rate first charged was $7 per 1,000 cubic feet. Subsequently the price was reduced—first to $6, then to $5, and finally to $3, which was the rate charged in 1854, when the amended charter was obtained, fixing the maximum rate ever thereafter at $2 50. Now, Sir, I assure you that up to 1854 the average rate of dividends paid by this Company *did not exceed seven per cent. per annum.* When we consider the hazardous nature of the business—that no insurance is obtainable on the main property of the Company; that discoveries are making in science every year which threaten to destroy entirely the value of our property,—and especially when you take into account the necessity of answering the complaints of more than 22,000 customers, added to the abuse of newspapers,—you must agree with me that the monopolists of this Company heretofore have not been very severe in their exactions.

This Company, by contract, is bound to furnish gas for the Corporation at a rate not exceeding its prime cost, in consideration for the privilege of opening the streets and laying its mains. It has gone on, hand in hand with the improvement in the upper part of the City, and has laid its mains in many streets and avenues, at the call of the Common Council, where no net revenue will be realized for many years. More than 200 miles of pipe are now laid by this Company, above Grand-street. It has no *exclusive privileges.* There is a general law providing for the formation of gas companies, and, it is perfectly competent for any man, or body of men, to manufacture his or their own gas, and to furnish the public. I have no doubt, if proper security were given, and a new Company should propose to furnish gas of a better quality, or at a cheaper rate, the Common Council would allow them to try their hand at it, for the benefit of the community. Thus, you will observe there is a general law for large companies, or for individuals, to manufacture gas for the public, and a natural right, which every man has, to manufacture for himself. Where, then, is the monopoly?

Now, as to the complaints of injustice, abuse of privilege, and all that, I hardly know what to say. These charges were all made, and others much worse, and a Committee of our Common Council was appointed last year to examine into the whole matter. The adversaries of the Gas Companies employed legal counsel—the Committee met day after day for many weeks—everybody having complaint to make was invited to come forward,—and the result arrived at was that the Manhattan Gas Company was furnishing gas of excellent quality at prices much less than the average in other cities, and, in short, that the charges of injustice, &c., were all false. This Committee commenced their labors under strong prejudice. Every facility was extended to them by the Company to obtain information; the testimony was all taken under oath, and the result is before us in the able report of Mr. Franklin, the Chairman of that Committee.

The nature of the business invites complaints. It can hardly be otherwise. The meter of most consumers is unintelligible and unsatisfactory, only because they will not take time to understand it; and when a fit of economy comes over the man of the house, and he complains of an increase of the gas bill over the previous bill, the family insist that the gas has not been used, and it is all the fault of the meter or the Gas Company. The additional lights in the basement or the attic are not recollected, and very honest, well-meaning people, thus do great injustice to the Company. The Manhattan Company supplies over 22,000 customers. Now, how many unreasonable, unamiable people may be found in this number? How many who would avoid paying their bills, if possible? Suppose there are 1,000, and this number take upon themselves the welcome employment of railing at and abusing the Gas Company as a justification for their dishonesty, delinquency or extravagance, what an uproar would be created! And, now, suppose a few corrupt and designing men should take advantage of this state of things, and first get up an outcry in the newspapers, and then run to the Legislature, as has been the case for several years past, and apply for a new charter with *exclusive privileges.* I have noticed that these complaints against the Gas Companies always come out simultaneously with the commencement of the session of the Legislature, and they are kept up with great industry and zeal until near its close.

I would not be misunderstood. In a company serving so many customers, and necessarily employing so many agents, it would be very strange if reasonable cause were not sometimes found for fault-finding. But I do say, when such complaints are made at the proper offices, they are always treated with consideration. The meters are carefully examined at the expense of the company, and it is made the special duty of the President of the company to satisfy the party complaining if he is a reasonable man.

There is an implied charge in your article of to-day, which has been refuted probably a thousand times, and yet you bring it forward again as good as new, and it will, doubtless, prejudice many minds who will never hear the contradiction. I refer to your remark that when a new tenant enters a house the gas companies decline to furnish his supply until be pays the bill of the previous tenant. I know not what may be the custom in other cities, but it is not true of the companies here, and never was.

Again. It has been complained that the gas companies require a deposit of money from their customers. This is true in the case of parties not known to the officers of the respective companies, and no fair-minded man should object to the practice, when he understands that one company in this City has lost more than $100,000 in twelve years past in bad debts alone! Interest is allowed on such deposits, and the amount is never more than the supply for a single month.

Again. You say the Company "has no right to charge rent for a meter by which the Gas is measured." I might rest this matter upon universal custom, both in this country and in Europe. But I prefer to give reasons for the practice, satisfactory to my mind, and I hope they will be satisfactory to your readers, that there are at least two sides to the question. In the case of the Manhattan Company, as I have before remarked, they are restricted by their amended charter from charging more than two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet for their Gas. They have, I am informed, over $300,000 invested in meters alone. I am informed by an officer of this Company, that if the Legislature, in addition to this reduction in price, had stipulated that no rent should be charged for meters, the Company would at once have rejected the amended charter. If it were possible for the Gas companies to measure out their Gas at their own counter by a single instrument it would be just and proper that they should, like the grocer, provide such measure at their own cost. But they are obliged to place such a measure in the house of every person supplied with Gas, and bear the expense of keeping it in order for the sole use of such person, and there is no reason why the capital invested for the benefit of such consumer should not afford a revenue to the Company supplying it. If the grocer were compelled to furnish a pair of scales in the house of each of his customers he would undoubtedly expect to be paid for the use of them. The cost of an ordinary meter is from seven to forty dollars. Many customers do not consume more than five dollars worth of Gas during the year. Every such customer would be a dead loss.

I have already trespassed upon your valuable space further than I ought, but my purpose would not be answered did I not suggest a remedy for such grievances as are liable to arise in the management of Gas Companies.

1. Let an Inspector of Gas be appointed by the the Mayor, whose duty it shall be, on the complaint of any person feeling himself aggrieved, to inspect the meter of the party complaining, and let no collection be made for gas until the error, if such shall be found to exist, is corrected.

2. Let it be the duty of such Inspector to report quarterly to the Common Council the quality of the gas furnished by each of the City companies.

2. Let a Committee of the Legislature be appointed to examine each of the Gas Companies of this City, taking testimony under oath, from every party feeling himself aggrieved, and report the result of their examinations. If such Committee shall find that either or all of the Companies have abused their privileges, let them receive such punishment as they deserve; but if it shall result, as I am confident it will, in showing that they are managed with strict regard to the rights and privileges of our citizens—and if, further, it shall result, as I have no doubt that it will, that gas is furnished in this City uniformly of a better quality, and at a cheaper rate, than in any other city in the United States—then I shall feel eetitled to ask you and other gentlemen of the Press to pause before allowing anonymous writers to slander and abuse, for their own base ends, those who are endeavoring to do their duty to the public as good citizens.

Feb. 2, 1858. Another Stockholder.

"Gas Companies."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When payment of a gas bill is demanded from a consumer, and he has the presumption to doubt the fairness of the charge, the "dial" of the index is referred to as indicating "the fact" that he has been fairly and honestly dealt with. I deny the assertion made lately in the New-York Times by a county stockholder, that the means of testing the accuracy of the gas meter is within the reach of "any consumer of gas." I know that the indexes attached to the gas meters are manufactured purposely to indicate from "ten to fifteen per cent. more" gas used than passes through the meter. Some years since I became interested with a manufacturer of gas meters, which were made with indexes "indicating truly" the quantity of gas consumed; the gas companies would not purchase them because they run from ten to fifteen per cent. "too slow;" consequently the manufacturer was compelled either to attach "false indexes" to his gas meters or abandon the business. He now works "to order" for those "monopolists" in the true sense of the term, according to my definition, which no person in this community should deny, as gas companies are the "only companies allowed by law" to sell their own merchandise by their own "unsealed measures." Having a perfect knowledge of the above facts, I have declined investing money in gas companies, gas meters, or gas fixtures, until a remedy is applied by our Legislature for public protection.

The true remedy for the public protection is for our Legislature to pass a law appointing as many competent sworn public Gas Meter Inspectors as may be required—men having no connection whatever with "gas companies" or "gas meter manufacturers," whose duty it shall be to inspect all gas meters brought to them for inspection by consumers of gas, who should be permitted to purchase their meters where they please, throwing the trade in gas meters open to the public, and compel those gas companies to supply their gas through all meters properly tested and sealed by a public inspector. The companies know very well that they cannot now prove by law the correctness of any gas bill they make out; for this reason they never prosecute their claims, but exercise an "arbitrary law" in making the incoming tenant pay the former occupant's bill when left unpaid, before he can have a supply of gas! Is this honest? The wet gas meter is not a true measure, and continually varies, according as the water is above or below the "true water line." Dufree's dry gas meter, (now much used in London and Paris,) when properly made and tested as suggested above, is a meter which may be relied upon, and is not effected by the changes in the atmosphere, as the wet meter is. Yours respectfully,

Robert Prince,
No. 107 Jay-street, Brooklyn.

Feb. 5, 1858.

Dr. Peck and Wyoming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to intrude further upon your columns, but the last communication from Dr. Peck is of such a character as to demand, I think, a few words in reply; and, as heretofore, I shall say what is needful in about one quarter of the space he occupies, I hope I shall be allowed this indulgence.

In tone and temper Dr. Peck's letter is hardly worthy of his age and standing. It is filled with needless personalities and offensive insinuations, which I should certainly have reason to feel ashamed if I could not treat with entire indifference. He has taken the liberty of indulging very freely in remarks upon the author of the History bearing my name on the cover of it, and he has imputed to him qualities of mind and heart which are the result of his own imaginations. If one were to form his opinion of my character from Dr. Peck's letters to the Times, he would be compelled to think me a petulant, fretful, stupid, blundering, untruthful sort of a person, who had mistaken his vocation and entered upon a task altogether beyond his feeble capacity. Now, it is quite possible that I am not nearly so amiable and agreeable a person as Dr. Peck shows himself to be; but I protest against the representations of my personal characteristics which the Doctor has given, for, in plain English, they are simply false.

If Dr. Peck is satisfied with what he has done; if he can look over his letters and conscientiously decide that he has said what was right and just and true; why, then, Sir, so let it rest. I shall not disturb his composure by any complaints on my part. Mere personal bickerings are despicable; they are unworthy of sensible men, and entirely unbecoming the character and position of Christian teachers and preachers.

Let Dr. Peck, then, rest contented. Let him entertain what opinion, in his candor he judges best, of the individual whom he has taken to task in the Times. That individual is quite ready to leave the question of veracity and right principle to any one who will take the trouble to read Dr. P's letters and mine in reply. That individual also hopes to survive a while longer, and to be able to do something for the cause of truth and righteousness. Dr Peck has accomplished one thing certainly, whether he intended it or not; he has pretty effectually advertised his forthcoming volume, and the hope may be expressed, without offence, that he will experience material benefit from it.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1858. J. A. Spencer.

[We must close this controversy so far as the columns of the Times are concerned, with this letter.—Ed. Times.]

Claim Decided Against an American Ship in the British Admiralty.—The claim of the owners of the *Grazio à Dio* against the American ship *Carlyle*, for damage done in consequence of a collision, has been granted, the Admiralty Court being of opinion that the collision was solely attributable to the American vessel.

The Canadian Ministry.—We understand that Hon. John Ross has accepted the office of Receiver-General, in the place of Mr. J. C. Morrison, resigned; and that Mr. Sidney Smith, the member for West Northumberland, has been appointed Postmaster-General, in the place of Mr. Spence, resigned.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Banks and Bank Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have been thinking a good deal of late on the system of business pursued by the Banks, and as the subject is at the present time a particularly interesting one, and as your paper circulates more largely than any other amongst the most intelligent people of the commercial and financial circles, from some of whom we will be likely to receive correction if we are in error, we send you the result of our cogitations.

On the whole we dislike the Banks.

Transacting business, as they do, on a fluctuating capital, made up of the deposits of their customers, large when the times are called good, and diminishing as they become bad, do they not naturally and irresistibly, at the one season, stimulate confidence into unhealthy excitement and speculation, and at the other, deepen mistrust and despondency into panic and disaster?

Our countrymen, proverbially sanguine and hopeful, will, as a general thing, under stimulus furnished by the Banks, continue to enlarge the bounds of their operations until they overpass that point, beyond which the Banks, with all the disposition in the world, are unable to follow them—here failing the degree of assistance upon which they have built their calculations, they draw on their other resources, and at last on their deposits. The Banks feel their loss of capital, and notwithstanding they may foresee the effect of the measure, in still further diminishing their deposits, are obliged to contract their loans. Money rapidly becomes more and more scarce—a panic sets in, and the Banks and their customers stop payment together.

Another thing—the profits of the Banks and their power and influence becoming greater as their capital in deposits grows larger, and as they are not restrained by law from the use of a certain questional means to increase their capital, do we not find them yielding to the temptation, and making it one of the first great principles of their system, never, on any consideration whatever, to discount for any one, whose deposits are not large and regular, or, in other words, coercing their customers, to contribute to the capital of the Bank without remuneration, or compelling them to submit to an usurious rate of interest on all the money their necessities compel them to borrow. For an individual getting $6,000 and leaving on deposit $2,000 of it, gets no more than $4,000 at the legal interest of $6,000, which is $420, or over 10 per cent.

Here, then, there seems to be on the part of the Banks a disregard for honest dealing, without its usual accompaniment of a loss of reputation, which may help to account for the many instances of default on the part of Bank officers, and perhaps (their example being so prominent and influential) for the increasing disregard of the principles of honesty, in certain classes, in all money transactions, whether affecting the usury laws, Custom-house business or corporation ordinances.

Another effect of the system. Under the power it gives the Banks of selecting their favorites, we find them nurturing, on the part of those who desire discounts, an abject spirit of fawning, and on the part of their own officers, one of overbearing superciliousness, destructive alike to to the noble-mindedness of both parties, and entirely a war with the spirit of our political institutions. The Press itself does not seem to be entirely unaffected in this particular. The commercial articles of some of the most independent of our newspapers are evidently tinctured by their influence. Communications from correspondents unfriendly to the Banks are either rejected, or accepted with discourtesy, while others in their behalf are welcomed to their columns. In one of the latter the whipping of deposits out of customers, by the fear of getting no discounts, is ingeniously described as "the fairness of the Banks discounting for customers who keep good balances in preference to those who keep small ones," and "the duty of helping first those of their customers whose balances are the largest and most regular." We allude to this in passing, because it is the only attempted justification we have seen of this part of their system, and because it so forcibly reminds us of the tactics of *Gil Blas'* highwayman, complimenting and "God blessing" his victims, for their praiseworthy benevolence in relieving his necessities, after having, blunderbuss in hand forced them to stand and deliver.

Another effect: The reports of the condition of the money market are not to be relied on, money being always worth more than the prices quoted, by the amount of the bonus paid, in the shape of balances and the like, and the consequence is that persons investing their money through brokers or agents are in danger of receiving a less percentage than they are entitled to, while the borrower is seldom able to obtain money from the Banks or brokers, even on the best securities, at the prices quoted, somebody (the agents perhaps) pockets the difference.

Again: Those who favor, either an amendment, or a repeal of the laws of usury, cannot hope for the passage of either the one or the other of these measures, while these institutions have the power to prevent, so long as by the laws as they are interpreted, they are enabled not only to take usurious interest, but to monopolize the business.

These, then, are some of the objections which have occurred to us. But, allowing them all to be valid, are not the Banks, after all, nothing more than necessary evils? The facilities they furnish for the transaction of affairs to the commerce and money business of the country are indispensable,—so much so that those who fear, and hate, and despise them most, cannot help making use of, and so countenancing and helping to support them. They could not have existed until now,—the least panic would have destroyed them, but for this. Are we to believe that the bad and good qualities of the Banks are in their nature inseparable? We cannot think so; but if the one cannot be had without the other, it must be simply because the *Banks as they are* are the great obstacle in the way of the establishment of *the Banks as they should be.*

Capital will diligently seek and must eventually find investment somewhere. Destroy the Banks and the money which has flowed through their channels will necessarily make for itself others, and with the experience of the past to guide and direct it, very likely better ones. Consider the waste of the present system, in immense salaries, magnificent buildings, defaulting officers and bankrupt institutions, and consider that our men of business, the customers of the Banks, pay for all these, no less than $100,000 a week, or over $5,000,000 per annum, for the $70,000,000 they keep on deposit, lent back to them, as a great favor, on good security and short time, amounts to this, as any one may calculate for himself. Surely then, united wisdom can discover a way of obtaining all the facilities the Banks can furnish at a cheaper rate than this.

But the object may perhaps be accomplished without going so far as to entirely break them up. Would there not be for this purpose considerable power in an act of the Legislature to the effect that no Bank in the loaning of money should, under a certain penalty, have in view any other consideration than the goodness, time and amount respectively of the different securities offered, without the slightest reference to balances bonuses, motives of friendship, homage, champagne and oysters, or any other consideration whatsoever, and that no person should be eligible as a Bank officer without making oath to observe the provisions of the act?

In conclusion, it will be perceived that we have in our reflections confined ourselves to one department only of these institutions, that of deposits and loans, entirely leaving out of view the other, that of specie and paper. We have done so because we believe that in their effect upon the community for evil the latter has comparatively but little power. B.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1858.

JAPAN.

Appearance of the Country—Manners, Customs, Dwellings, &c., of the Inhabitants—The American Consul-General.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

United States Ship Portsmouth,
Hakodadi, Japan, October, 1857.

Japan is a country, about the history of which there hangs so much of strange and half-mysterious interest, and which has had, for a few years past, and still has, so many claims upon the attention of the Western nations, and especially of the United States, that I cannot but congratulate myself that I have had the opportunity of visiting it, although but hurriedly, and of observing, though to a very limited extent, the character of the country and people. * * *

We had hardly dropped our anchor in the harbor of Simoda, when a boat, bearing the black and white Japanese flag, pulled off from the town, bringing to the ship three or four officers, who came to bid us welcome in the name of the Governor, and in very good English. The boatmen were stout, muscular fellows, strongly built and well proportioned, and with a general appearance of intelligence and respectability. I would describe their costume if they had costume to describe, but costume they had none, save only a narrow rag, which served to make their nakedness more apparent. And this seems to be the case with all the common people—day laborers, artisans, mechanics, farmers, almost every body beyond the rank which would entitle him to wear one swerd—all go naked—the small children frequently without a rag. In the most torrid part of the tropics that I have ever seen, the common people are much more dressed than they are here in Japan, in the same latitude (it should be remembered) with Richmond, with Philadelphia, with New-York and Boston. In Winter, I suppose they must clothe themselves, or they would perish with cold. Indeed, the bracing autumnal weather of October, and the thermometer at 50°, has already begun to increase the amount of dry goods which we meet with in our daily walks. Loose gowns, of coarse brown fabrics, fastened by a girdle at the waist, are worn by those who would have considered them quite superfluous a month ago. The perfection of absurdity in costume, however, I saw in Simoda. A little, fat, dusky urchin, of four years old, without a rag of clothing, without even a thread to tie his hair with, walking about, in a shower of rain, *with an umbrella open!*

The officers were handsomely dressed in light-colored silks, of native manufacture; their upper garments were loose and flowing; and their trowsers were of an amplitude quite unspeakable. They wore thick stockings of blue cloth, and sandals of wood or straw. Like all the Japanese, their heads were shaven on top, from the forehead back to the crown—the hair on the back and sides of the skull being gathered into a queue, plastered together with grease, so that it is a solid mass and capable of standing alone, tied with a string, and then by a dexterous curve brought up into a horizontal position so that the end of it shall point forward in a direction parallel with that of the nose. Each of them wore two swords in elegantly lacquered scabbards—one of them a long two-handled sword, and the other shorter, like a dirk. What with their flowing robes, their enormous trowsers and their long projecting swords, the figures of these gentlemen presented a very remarkable outline.

I was glad to avail myself of the first opportunity for a stroll on shore. Our landing place was at a substantial stone jetty, in front of a Custom-House or Police-office, from which the black and white flag was flying. The road lead us under the brow of a steep hill, green with vegetation and blooming with autumnal flowers,—beneath the shadow of grand old pine trees,—across the well-built wooden bridge that spanned a mountain brook,—and so into the town.

Only two weeks before I had walked about the streets of Shanghae, which are fearfully narrow, crowded, dirty, and like most of the Chinese streets, full of foulest stenches; it was therefore a very delightful contrast to find here streets broad enough for carriages, smooth, well-swept and clear and free from any odorous abominations. They are regularly laid out, at right angles to one another, and some of them are paved with cobble stones. Not less remarkable is the extreme cleanliness of the dwelling-houses and stores. These are flimsily built of thin boards upon a light frame work, with low roofs and paper windows, and are never more than one-story high. They are constructed with special reference to earthquakes, which would seem to occur as often as at the rate of a dozen or so a month. The houses are rarely painted, either inside or out, and must therefore, after a few years, become browned and begin to decay from exposure to the weather. None of those in Simoda presented such appearances, because they have all been built since the year 1854, when the whole town was destroyed by an earthquake of unusual violence, and the Russian frigate *Diana*, in harbor at the time, was wrecked at her anchorage.

Inside, the houses consist of one or two rooms, divided by their partitions; the floor is raised about eighteen inches from the ground, and a portion of it is covered with thick matting—sometimes in two or three layers—of remarkable cleanliness and elasticity; and upon this the family sit in the day-time and sleep at night; and it is just as much a matter of course to remove the sandals before treading upon this matting, as, in New-Haven, to take off one's hat before entering a parlor. The scrupulous neatness and cleanliness in which the houses are kept, would delight the heart, if it did not move the envy, of an American Shaker. I was reminded again and again of a visit which I once made to the settlement of that remarkable fraternity at Enfield.

We produced considerable sensation in our walk through the streets of Simoda. Workmen rested from their labors to stare at us; women rushed to the doors and gazed after us; small children followed us; cats ran from us and hid themselves; dogs howled at us and fled impetuously, with abject tails. At last we passed out of the more public streets, and found our way to where a handsome temple stood, close under the shadow of green hills. It was a building of much more elegant and substantial architecture than we had seen before, and the carved and ornamental work of the cornices were really beautiful. Passing under a high gateway, in which hung a large and sweet-toned bell, we entered a court crowded with monuments of the dead, and so came into the temple. At first it seemed to be vacant, but, by and by, we discovered the shining bald pate of the priest, who was stretched out at full length behind the altar, with its array of gilded toys and tinsel, enjoying his after-dinner nap. The autumnal breeze that rustled the leaves on the hill sides all around us was so pleasant, and the matting on the floor of the temple so soft and clean, that I felt half disposed to participate in the repose of the somnolent ecclesiastic.

The American flag flying from a large temple a mile distant from the town indicated the residence of our Consul-General, Mr. Harris. This gentleman, in the lonely year that he has spent among the Japanese, has not been idle; not only has he secured to himself the respect of all with whom he came in contact, but he has secured to his countrymen important privileges in addition to those provided for by the treaty; the currency is equitably established; the right of a permanent residence in Japan, on the part of American citizens, is acknowledged; and all cases of Americans charged with crime are to be tried by the Consul, and not by the Japanese authorities. Indeed, it seems not altogether improbable that before another year our Consul-General will be publicly received at Jeddo.

I have described, at as much length as the brief nature of the subject would permit, the costume of the men of Simoda, and have remarked upon their intelligent and healthy appearance, but have not yet introduced the women to the readers of the *Journal and Courier*. Many of the younger ones, —(I mean the Japanese women, and not the readers of the *Journal and Courier*,)—if not really beautiful, have such an appearance of cheerful good nature and robust health as compensates for the absence of beauty; and if the matrons of Simoda would put a stop to the disgusting custom of staining their teeth a dirty black,—a custom which they adopt immediately upon entering the state of matrimony,—I should be able to compliment them, also, with a clear conscience; until then, however, I forbear. The women are generally dressed neatly and modestly; and their hair, twisted into a knot on the top of the head, is frequently adorned with gay colored flowers or ribbons.

I was so happy as to make one of the party who accompanied the Captain of the *Portsmouth* at his official call on the Governors of Simoda—two dignitaries of high rank and of nearly equal authority, and expected, according to the whole theory of Japanese politics, to act as spies and checks upon each other. The house at which their Excellencies received us, was not very different from the other houses of the town, except that it was larger, more elegantly furnished, and, if possible, more exquisitely clean. On one side of the room, (the walls of which were handsomely papered, and the floor of which was covered with matting so fine and soft that I almost feared to tread on it,) sat the Governors and their suite,—and on the other side sat the Consul-General and the Captain and officers of the *Portsmouth*. In front of each person was a table, on which were tea, pipes and tobacco, and confectionery—all of excellent quality, and in elegantly lacquered trays. Nothing important, beyond the mutual adulation customary on such occasion, occurred at our interview, except that once or twice the Governors gave expression to more liberal and progressive ideas than I had expected to hear. When, at the close of half an hour, or thereabouts we rose to go, the Governors rose also from the singular position in which they had been squatting with their legs bent under them, and bowed us out, informing us that what remained of our refreshments would be sent after us on board the ship, according to Japanese custom—a custom which I was disposed decidedly to applaud, because I had found the confectionery exceedingly toothsome. Sure enough, that same evening, although it was blowing half a gale of wind in the harbor, off came a two-sworded officer, bringing, in a box, the remnants of our refection, which he delivered to us with much solemnity and amiability of demeanor.

G. B. B.

Biography of Punch.

From the New-York Scottish American Journal.

Punch is the only publication of a humorous character that has been able to hold its place in England. It commenced as a joint undertaking. Horace Mayhew acting as editor and providing the whole of the literary matter, Landells, the wood-engraver, furnishing the illustrations. At the end of about two years of this arrangement, it had not attained the paying point. It then fell into the hands of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, who engaged the best humorous writers and artists in its support. Mark Lemon was appointed editor, and Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, and A'Becket were regular contributors. "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures" were among the earliest contributions that brought it into general popularity, and in the days when Thackeray wrote the Snob papers, and Leech and Doyle divided between them the work of illustration, it attained that high position in point of influence and circulation which it has since maintained. It is not now to be compared to what it was at that time in point of wit and genius; there is no Jerrold or Thackeray or Doyle among its contributors, but like many other English institutions it has held its place despite the evident falling off in talent. With a circulation approaching 40,000, it is worth £12,000 a year, and the two Christmas publications connected with it, yield about £3,000 more.

The publication of *Punch* has been the means of bringing out a great deal of humorous and satirical talent, which probably would not otherwise have been heard of. To John Leech's connection with it we are indebted for a perfect gallery of genial illustrations of English, and above all, cockney character. With little imagination, and a very plain sense of humor, Leech's productions are always welcome, and we are not tired of them to the present day, notwithstanding a thousand repetitions and general sameness of style. Richard Doyle has not contributed to *Punch* since the time of the Aggression controversy, when, as a Catholic, he seceded from a publication which satirized Mother Church. It is much to be regretted that the productions of his pencil have thus been lost to the public, since an indisposition to work has kept him from doing almost anything on his own account, the "Adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and a few occasional trifles being all of his that has been given to the world for the last six or seven years. We have heard of many things he has had in hand, but none of them have yet come to light. At one time he amused himself with the idea of a daily humorist; the *Morning Roll* was the title, and he actually, for a period of six months, drew a large illustration every morning of the leading topic. The idea went no further, and we do not suppose the *Morning Roll* was intended for anything more than the artist's own exercise and amusement. The public would doubtless have been eager to support an undertaking to which Doyle was the principal daily contributor. Some time ago he was engaged on a series of large drawings, entitled the "State of Parties," *i. e.*, dinner parties, evening parties, &c.; and more recently another work of his has been talked of, but we now hear nothing of its publication.

It may not be generally known that Richard Doyle is the son of the artist who produced the famous H. B. caricatures, which attracted so much attention during a period of more than twenty years. He commenced these caricatures when he was under eighteen years of age, and continued producing them till some of his children had grown up—the secret of their authorship being so well kept that it was not known even in his own family, though the caricatures were the subject of conversation. His children seem to have been all born artists; three of them have followed the profession, and a fourth, who is engaged in a different pursuit, handles the pencil with an easy grace and prolific fancy that most artists might envy. Richard began his public career at the mature age of 12. He had heard his father, on one occasion, say how much he would like to have a fine horse, a wish, however, which he did not seriously entertain. The boy on his part thought how nice it would be to gratify his parent's desire, which he supposed to be quite a serious one, and he cast about to see if he could not procure the means to buy a horse. He was already an adept in drawing humorous subjects, and the idea occurred to him of offering a publisher some humorous illustrations for letter heads, that style of letter paper being then in use, only the drawings were commonly sketches of places, etc. He went to a publisher in Covent Garden, and the offer was at once accepted. For a set of illustrations he was paid a hundred pounds, and with the money he purchased a fine horse, all unknown to his family. One morning when they were at breakfast, a noble steed passed before the window, and the groom who led him, having rung the bell, announced that this was the horse for Mr. Doyle. The surprise of the father may be imagined—it was greater even than his delight; and as to what was to be done with the horse we never heard how that perplexing difficulty was resolved. Richard Doyle became a contributor to *Punch* when he was sixteen or seventeen. The frontispiece, which is now on the title-page, is from his pencil; the "Manners and Customs of the English" were by him, and, indeed, he introduced that style of comic mediæval drawing, with its amusing disregard of perspective; and by far the best of the large political drawings that have ever appeared in *Punch* were also his. We miss him now-a-days very much, and would fain see him at his old post again. But we believe he is a lazy dog, and prefers to paint an occasional picture, and enjoy his leisure, the profits of his early labors having placed him above the necessity of regular labor.

Doyle's department in *Punch* is now taken by John Tenniel, an artist of good fancy, and a graceful pencil, but not of striking genius, like his predecessor. Besides Leech and Tenniel, a third artist has for some time been engaged, whose name has escaped us for the present. The numerous birds, owls, ostriches, &c., that figure as initial letters and otherwise, are by him. His style resembles that of Leech, but is rather coarser, and Leech's is by no means refined. Mark Lemon is still the editor, and the places of Jerrold and Thackeray are occupied by Shirley Brooks and Tom Taylor, on whom the mantle of their predecessors can scarcely be said to have descended, though they write a number of clever things. They are both hard working members of the literary profession, writing, in great profusion, stories, plays, reviews, articles, newspaper articles, and country correspondence, in addition to which Tom Taylor holds the laborious post of Secretary to the Board of Health, to which a handsome salary is attached. Literary men are now-a-days dropping into these situations in England more frequently than used to be the case, and we believe the public service has not suffered by the change.

There have been many imitations of *Punch*, and many rivals to it, but they have all been short-lived and poor in every respect, so that one forgets their very names. There being scarcely enough of comic talent in the country to support *Punch*, it is scarcely to be wondered that every opposition is a failure. Without talent of a very effective style, it is mere throwing away of money to attempt anything of this kind.

Valuable Bequests.—The late Rev. Charles Avery, of Pittsburg, Penn., left an estate valued at $700,000. He bequeathed $20,000 of stock in the Monongahela Navigation Company, which pays good dividends, as a fund for the support of superannuated clergymen of the Methodist Protestant Church; $20,000 to the Oberlin Institute in Ohio; $25,000 to a school for colored children, which he founded in Alleghany City, Penn.; $5,000 to the Insane Asylum in Western Pennsylvania, and $5,000 each to the Methodist Protestant Churches in Alleghany City and Birmingham, and the Second Methodist Protestant Church in Pittsburg. The total amount bequeathed is $100,000. His relatives were also handsomely provided for. The remainder of his property, after all expenses and incumbrances are paid, and which must amount to over $300,000, is to be divided into two parts—

one of said parts to be a "perpetual fund for disseminating the light of the Gospel of Christ and the blessings of civilization among the benighted black and colored races of people inhabiting the Continent of Africa," and the other to be constituted a perpetual fund for promoting the education and elevation of the colored population of the United States of America and the British Provinces of Canada, to be appropriated and applied by his executors.

Murders.

MURDER AND ARSON IN WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* has the following: "The particulars of another horrible tragedy in this State again fill the public mind. As near as we can learn them they are as follows: On Saturday evening last, Jan. 30, JOHN P. WERNER a German, living a short distance South of Genesee, left his house to attend a Lyceum lecture at the village. About 8 o'clock a cry of fire was raised, and after some time it was found to proceed from Mr. WERNER'S house, but before any one could arrive at the scene it was so nearly consumed that they were unable to save anything. Mr. WERNER left at home when he went to the village, his wife and two children, one an infant. After the fire, search was made for them, but they could not be found in the neighborhood. It was then thought that they might have perished in the flames! The ruins of the building were examined, and from a charred and blackened mass in the centre their remains were soon drawn. A Coroner's inquest was held, and they were found to have come to their death by violent means, having been first murdered, and then thrown in the flames.

Suspicions were entertained that the crime was committed by two Germans who had been seen loitering around the village for a few days past, who were probably induced to commit the deed in the hopes of getting a sum of money which WERNER was said to have received from Germany a few days since, and which he was supposed to have had in the house. They are supposed to be in connection with a gang of scoundrels in the neighborhood of Waterford, and on the evening of the murder, they inquired the way and the distance to that place. The Sheriff, I. H. CASTLE, on Monday morning started in pursuit of the supposed murderers. The money which was supposed to have been in the house, and which was doubtless the cause of the crime, was otherwise deposited. The only amount of money in the house at the time the murder was committed, being $7 50 in coin, which was afterwards found in the ruins.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

A man by the name of SANDERS was killed in New-Garden, Russell County, Ky., on the 17th ult., by the wife of his own son. It appears that there was a general row among the two families, and amid the fight Mrs. MARTIN SANDERS gave the father of her husband several severe cuts with a weapon of some kind, which put an end to his life. After being buried for several days, it was suspected that he had been murdered. The body was disinterred, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that he came to his death by wounds inflicted by Mrs. SANDERS. She has been arrested and is now confined in the jail of Russell.

A SEDUCER KILLED.

A few days since, a young man named HARDESTY, living on Muddy Run, Boone County, Ky., came into possession of the fact that his sister had been seduced by GEORGE GRUBB. HARDESTY, as soon as the secret was made known to him, called upon GRUBB and charged him with the crime, which he denied; but as HARDESTY was convinced that all he said was false, he told him that he would give him fifteen days to marry his sister, and unless he complied within that time he would shoot him. The fifteen days expired on Saturday last, and the matter was not accomplished. The consequence was that HARDESTY deliberately shot him. The sympathies of the people in the neighborhood were in behalf of Mr. HARDESTY and his sister, and they regretted that he should flee after committing the act, being satisfied that any examining court would acquit him on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Murder Trial at Geneseo.

TRIAL OF ISAAC L. WOOD FOR THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER'S WIFE BY POISON.

The trial of ISAAC L. WOOD, indicted for the murder of RHODA WOOD, his brother's wife, by administering poison to her, was commenced at Geneseo, N. Y., on the 2d inst.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives a history of the case:

DAVID J. WOOD (the brother of the prisoner) was a man of property and good standing in Dansville. While his family were absent in New-Jersey he died suddenly. On the return of Mrs. WOOD, she was also attacked with a fatal sickness, the symptoms of which indicated poison. But no decided suspicions were made public at the time. ISAAC L. WOOD was administrator of his brother's estate, there being considerable property left at his death, for the benefit of the widow and children. A few months after Mrs W. died, he removed to the West, and lived in the interior of Illinois, where if our recollection is correct, he engaged with a farmer as a common farm hand. The discovery last August, of a package of arsenic in some part of the premises formerly occupied by the family, together with the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. WOOD, and the departure of the brother, led to suspicions. The remains of Mrs. W. were disinterred and a chemical analysis showed the presence of arsenic in the stomach. A requisition was procured for bringing ISAAC—to whom suspicions pointed as the murderer of his sister-in-law, and who was further suspected of having caused the death of his brother—back to Livingston County for trial. Much excitement was caused in that county in consequence of these events; and the developments and result of the trial will be looked for with interest in all this section.

The evidence on the first day of the trial was wholly medical, proving that the death of Mrs. WOOD was occasioned by arsenic.

Dr. Samuel L. Endress, who was in attendance upon Mrs. WOOD during her last illness, testified as follows as to the conduct of the prisoner: Isaac L Wood was present when I first prescribed; he came to me to visit Mrs Wood; I think I told the prisoner that the powders on the table were for the children, and those on the bureau were for Mrs Wood, and be careful not to mix them; I can't say that he took the medicines; I have a uniform method of doing up powders, (the witness described it;) the powders I left were about the size shown; I left no medicines which required mixing before being administered; they were to be taken in a spoon with sweetened water; on the occasion of my first visit I had a conversation with the prisoner in reference to the cause of the sickness; I told the prisoner that I did not like the appearance of the sick, that their illness could not have been caused by atmospheric influence but must be from something they had taken; he said Mrs Wood had eaten a good deal of veal in the morning for breakfast, the children some, and he some; that the hired girl and Miss Brookfield had eaten none; he said he had eaten less than the rest and was not much sick, but he had vomited on the road to or from Wayland; he did not complain of being sick at that time; nor did he look sick; the next day, on my visit with Dr. Patchin, asked him to interrogate the hired girl; wanted to find out whether they had eaten anything or not; had no opinion at the time what ailed them, but had a suspicion that they had been poisoned; judging from the symptoms and from medical authorities, have an opinion that Mrs. Wood had been poisoned by white arsenic, commonly called arsenic; found Mrs. Wood in the bedroom—the children in the dining room, on a lounge (diagram of house shown;) think the hired girl was attending them; don't remember of seeing the prisoner give any medicine or liquids to Mrs. Wood during her illness; the prescriptions on my first visit, left for the children in the dining-room, for Mrs. Wood, in the bedroom on the bureau; during Mrs. Wood's illness, noticed the prisoner all about the house, in the bedroom, dining-room and in the kitchen, very uneasy, walking up and down the floor, seldom sitting down; his manner was quiet, cool; most of the time there was sufficient female attendance to answer all her wants; recollect of his going into the bedroom when he didn't bring ice; no recollection of his inquiring of me as to the probabilities of Mrs. Wood's recovery, nor of Dr. Patchin, in my hearing; saw him speaking with Dr Patchin; they were alone, near the door by which we entered the bedroom; can't say how far I was off from them—probably ten or twelve feet; did not notice Wood's manner particularly while talking with Dr. Patchin; his conduct occasioned remarks between Dr. P. and myself; it excited attention from me.

Dr Z. S. Blake, of Dansville, testified—My opinion is that Mrs Wood died from the effects of poison; was formed at or about the time of her death; communicated that opinion, at that time, to Dr. Endress; think also to Dr. Patchin; during her illness I entertained such an opinion, but could not then clearly decide what form of poison was used; did not suspect that poison had been criminally administered to her.

Mary Bunnell, sworn—Reside in Dansville; lived there over seven years; knew Mrs. Rhoda Wood in her life-time; was at her house during her last illness, once; was a near neighbor; lived across the street; was there the first day she was taken sick, between five and six o'clock, I should think; saw Dr. Endress there; he left medicine there, on the table in the dining-room; think I saw somebody touch the medicine while the Doctor was there; he was sitting by the table; Mr. Isaac L. Wood took it; the Doctor told him to be careful not to mix the powders, but to keep the powders for the children separate from those for the mother; saw him take the powder for the children towards the room where they were; from the remark made by the Doctor, I thought it was the children's medicine he took; he said he would take care that the medicine was given to the children correctly.

The trial is in progress.

Lynch Law in Indiana—A Counterfeiter Hung by the "Regulators."

A Goshen (Ind.) correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* gives further particulars of the lynch law tragedy reported in our telegrams. Noble County has been for some time infested by a gang of counterfeiters. On Thursday week a party of citizens, organized as "Regulators," arrested one BURNAM, a leader, (who is now at Goshen in jail,) and in his possession they found a washtub full of coin, and moulds and instruments for the manufacture of gold and silver bogus coin. The "Regulators" tried to force a confession from him, and also make him reveal all he knew. To accomplish this end they tied a rope around his neck and threw it over a pole, and threatened to hang him unless he detailed all; but he declared he was innocent and knew nothing about the affair. They then drew him up and let him down again. He still declared he knew nothing. They then repeated it a second and third time, until he finally concluded they would hang him, when he confessed, and also exposed the remainder of the band.

The Regulators made about twenty-five arrests, and have them safely lodged in the jails of Noble, La Grange, De Kalb and Elkhart Counties. They have found a number of stolen horses, buggies, and almost everything else. The Committee had before them one of the principal leaders—a man who goes by the name of McCLAIN, McDOUGAL, and in fact has a name for every town he goes to. The evidence against him was so strong that he made a full confession, and the "Regulators" concluded to hang him. He was about 27 years of age, born in Wallaceburg, Canada West, and leaves a wife and child.

After the verdict of the Regulators, five hundred horsemen formed a procession, and with their prisoner in a wagon, proceeded to the place of execution, five miles from Ligonier. After preliminary arrangements the wagon, containing the prisoner and his coffin, was driven under an oak tree, from a branch of which the rope dangled. The prisoner seemed cool and collected; indeed, he evinced throughout the whole of the terrible scene the utmost *sang froid*.

The following is an abstract of his last remarks:

"I am happy to see such a crowd around me, and I hope all young men will take a warning from me. My old father and mother advised me to do good. I never committed murder. They say I killed a man and woman in Canada, and that I helped to burn a man to make him tell where his money was. It is false. The first crime I committed was in New-York. I there stole, and hurt a man, which long troubled me, but he got well. I have stolen many times, and taken many horses. Mr. BRADEN has my confession, which I am willing you all should see. I am sorry to be here, but it is right. It had as well be my lot as another's. I say to young men, keep from houses of ill-fame, and instead of playing cards, read your Bible. The first deviation is the worst. The progression is easy then, and rapid, and goes quickly on to robbery, and finally to murder. No man has, I think, any hard feelings towards me, and I have hard feelings to no one. The citizens of Ligonier have treated me kindly; it is my unhappy portion that my doom should be a warning to all young men, and I am glad to see so many here. It is said I fear neither God, man nor the devil. I do fear God. It is but a few years since I commenced this course. I broke jail in Canada; I then left home, and since have fallen into bad ways. I was forced by circumstances into the society of bad men, and have myself pursued a bad course. There are a good many who think the Committee are mistaken in what they do. I say they are not. They are perfectly justifiable, and I hope they will succeed in their good undertaking, and root out all the thieving and counterfeiting men in the country. Many present are as bad as I am, but I hope they will all, especially the young men, take warning by me. My only source is God. I trust in him for mercy. I trust in the Lord!"

He continued for a few minutes to make a few disjointed remarks, partly repetitions of the above, and partly wild appeals to God to have mercy on his soul. After a prayer, the prisoner bade farewell to the spectators.

He was then bound, and walked firmly on the drop, which consisted of a plank running from the tail end of the wagon, and supported at the other end by two posts which, at a signal, were drawn quickly from under, and the wretched man was launched into eternity. His neck was not broken, and consequently his death must have been long and painful, although he struggled but little. After hanging half an hour life was extinct. He was then cut down and placed in the coffin, and carried to Ligonier, subject to the disposal of his friends. His very last words were:

"Little did I think it would ever come to this. Let this be a warning to all young men. Hard is hard, but it may be just. I trust the Lord will have mercy upon my poor soul."

Comptroller Church on Extra Payments to Judges.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The following opinion, given by Comptroller CHURCH, overruling the claim of one of the Judges for extra payment for services in office will, we think, put an end to a class of charges upon the State Treasury which have come to be, in the aggregate, quite large, and which it will be seen are not authorized by the law or the Constitution:

STATE OF NEW-YORK—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1858.

An account has been presented for payment at this office by a Justice of the Supreme Court for copying notes and making a report to the Governor, in case of a capital conviction. It is admitted that the service was performed by the Judge himself, and that he incurred no expense in procuring a copy, or transmitting the same to the Governor.

I have examined the question with some care, and with a sincere desire to pay the account if I could do so lawfully, and having arrived at a conclusion adverse to the claim, I deem it proper to state briefly my reasons:

By sec. 7, art. 6, of the Constitution, it is provided, that the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive at stated times, for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office. And by the 20th section of the same article, it is provided that no judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use, any fee or perquisites of office.

By the 3d section of chapter 277 of the laws of 1847, the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, was fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars a year, to be paid quarterly.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, the Revised Statutes required the presiding judge of the Court at which a capital conviction should take place, to immediately transmit to the Governor a statement of such conviction, etc., with the notes of testimony taken by him on the trial, and then provided that "the expense of such statement to be estimated at the rate allowed for drafts and copies of pleadings in the Supreme Court, shall be audited by the Comptroller and paid out of the Treasury." [See section 13, title 1, chapter 1, part 4, R. S.]

At the session of the Legislature, after the adoption of the Constitution in October, 1847, the foregoing statute was amended by striking out that part of section 13, providing for paying the expense of such reports above quoted. [See chap. 328 of the laws of 1847.]

From this summary of the Constitution and the existing statutes bearing upon the question, it seems to me very clear that no payment can be made to a Judge for making these reports, when he performs the labor himself, and I fear not when he pays some other person for performing it.

1. The statute does not in terms require a "copy of the notes," but the "notes" themselves to be transmitted. There is certainly great propriety in having a few copy, and as the Legislature, at the time the original statute passed, provided for paying the expense of making a copy, it is perhaps right to presume that they intended to require a copy of the notes of testimony instead of the notes themselves, yet the statute is very explicit.

2. There is no law authorizing the payment of any account for this service. It is true there is an appropriation "for reports to the governor of trials for murder," but for what, how much or upon what principle, or to whom payments are to be made for such reports the statute is silent. We are not to infer that the Legislature intended payments to be made to officers who are prohibited from receiving them.

3. I am satisfied that judges are not entitled to receive any compensation whatever for making these reports. The Constitution intended that the salary to be paid by law, should be in lieu of all other compensation for official services. The duty enjoined by the statute upon the judges is an official service—they are required to do this as a part of their official duty as judges, and to receive payment for it would be a direct violation of the Constitution prohibiting the receipt of fees or perquisites of office. A perquisite of office, I understand to be a pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his salary, or in lieu of his salary. The Constitution declares that no officer shall receive this. It matters not what the service is, if it is performed in an official capacity. It is evident too, that the Legislature took the same view of this provision of the Constitution when they repealed the provision of the statute making compensation.

I learn on inquiry that it has been the practice of this Department to allow these accounts when they were presented, as an expense or disbursement for money actually paid by a Judge to some other person for performing the service, and no when the service was performed by the Judge himself.

The repeal of the clause of the Statute providing for payment has been overlooked, and in the cases where these accounts have been audited, the department has proceeded upon the idea that moneys received for that purpose, that is, for the purpose of reimbursing a Judge for moneys actually paid out or incurred, are not received to his own use. It is not necessary in this case to decide that question, but I think it may well be doubted whether money received by a Judge to pay for a service which he is by law required to perform in his official capacity, is not as much received to his own use in a legal sense, as though he actually performed it himself. I am unable to see any distinction in principle. It is however, sufficient now to say that there is no law authorizing payment for this service in any case.

The appropriation referred to, contains no such authority, and the statute under which it has heretofore been claimed and paid has been repealed. And, secondly, the service was actually performed by the Judge himself, and he has incurred no expense in relation to it.

Whatever my own views may be as to the abstract propriety of compensating Judges for this service, I feel constrained for these reasons to decline auditing the account.

S. F. CHURCH, Comptroller.

Political.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The Northern Democrats opposed to the Lecompton swindle will, in a day or two, issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth at large the reasons which, as fair and honest men, compel them to differ with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Kansas question. It will be firm in taking position for the will of the majority."

THE INDIANA RESOLUTIONS.—Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS, M. C., from Indiana, sends to the Washington *States* a correspondence which has passed between the editor of the *Valksblatt* (a German paper published in Indianapolis) and the candidates nominated at the recent Democratic Convention, in relation to the meaning of one of the Kansas resolutions adopted by the Convention,—the interpretation of which has caused warm disputes. Messrs. McCLURE, DODD, CUNNINGHAM, and others—the candidates in question—reply as follows:

"The latter part of the resolution, it is obvious to us, is in reference to the application of that principle in each case, as it may arise; that is to say, that there should be "a fair expression of the will of the people first had upon the Constitution" under which they are to live. A literal and proper construction of the resolution would, after the time of its adoption, embrace the application of every Territory seeking admission into the Union as a State, and would be of as binding obligation in one as another application, without regard to whether it were made by Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New-Mexico, Utah, or a Territory by any other name."

TEXAS—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention of Texas, at Austin, nominated the following ticket: Chief Justice, Judge R. T. WHEELER, of Washington County; Associate-Justice of Supreme Court, C W. BUCKLEY, of Fort Bend County; Comptroller, C. R. JOHNS, of Hays County; Treasurer, CYRUS H. RANDOLPH, of Houston County; Attorney-General, M. D. GRAHAM, of Cherokee County. Resolutions were adopted, reiterating the doctrines of the Cincinnati and Waco Conventions; expressing apprehensions "that the great doctrine of non-intervention, as set forth in that platform, is in danger of being repudiated by Congress, through the instrumentality of members of the National Democratic party;" and requesting the Legislature to provide for the appointment of delegates to a convention of the Southern States, for general consultation and advice.

TENNESSEE—THE KANSAS QUESTION.—Conflicting sets of resolutions in reference to Kansas are pending in the Tennessee Legislature. On the 22d ult. Mr POLK introduced in the House a majority report recommending the adoption of resolutions fully indorsing BUCHANAN, and instructing the Senators to vote for the Lecompton Constitution. On the 23d, these resolutions were rejected; yeas 32, nays 37. Minority resolutions, reported by Mr. RICHARDSON, were then adopted, 32 to 26, declaring that the Senators and Representatives "ought to be left perfectly free and untrammeled." A substitute, however, was subsequently adopted, 33 to 28, declaring a full indorsement of Mr. BUCHANAN'S message—the majority report reaffirmed. In the Senate, on the 25th, under the P. Q., resolutions were adopted, 17 to 6, instructing the Senators in Congress *to vote for the Lecompton Constitution.* Two days afterwards, Mr. ROACH, in behalf of himself and four other Senators, protested against this summary action of the Senate. On the 30th, in the House, the resolutions of the Senate were called up, and after a variety of motions and considerable angry debate, the whole subject was referred (35 to 33) to the Committee on Federal Relations, which has not yet reported.

HON. J. W. STEVENSON ON KANSAS.—A letter from Hon. J. W. STEVENSON, communicated to the *South*, expresses that gentleman's views on the Kansas question:

"I have been dreadfully misrepresented by the letter-writers as to my position on the Lecompton Constitution. My deliberate opinion is, that we should bring Kansas in at every hazard. It is the only way in which we can preserve the Democratic Party and thereby the Union. I will never yield to the monstrous heresies of WALKER and DOUGLAS, that a failure to submit a Constitution affords any just ground for the rejection of a State which applies to come in with a Republican Constitution. Congress has no right to intervene between the Convention and its constituency."

Captain Durham, of the Adriatic.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Captain DURHAM has put to sea in a vessel which is under the sentence of a foreign Court, and without papers. He can hardly claim or obtain any protection from his national character under these circumstances; while, even if he were secure from all danger of detention, he is shut up in the Mediterranean, with hardly a chance to escape. He is supposed to have taken refuge in some Spanish port, but it is very doubtful whether he can in any way dispose of his vessel, so as to protect her from seizure if she should ever again come within the reach of the French authorities. But at all events, as the case now stands, we can see no opportunity for any diplomatic complications to arise from the affair. At present, no question can come up between the two Governments, for the United States have as little control over, or responsibility for Captain DURHAM, or his vessel, as France herself, while, if he should succeed in bringing her into an American port, we apprehend that any proceedings for her recovery would be not diplomatic, but judicial; and it would then be a question for the consideration of our Courts, how far they would be bound to execute the decree of the French Court. So far as the conduct of Captain DURHAM himself is concerned, there is no provision in the extradition treaty, under which any claim for his rendition could arise.

ANOTHER LARGE DEFALCATION.—HENRY D. STONE, of Worcester, Mass., a lawyer by profession, but better known as a speculator and note-shaver, has failed and left the city, taking with him from $50,000 to $80,000 in current funds, and leaving debts of more than $120,000, with no assets to pay any portion of them.

GERARD, THE LION-KILLER, PROBABLY KILLED BY A LION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writing on the 14th ult., says: "A frightful piece of news has been received to-day by several officers of the garrison. It was brought from Marseilles by the last Algerian steamer. GERARD, the bold *chasseur*, known by his heroic battles with the king of the African desert, has been devoured by a lion. Devoured is not perhaps the exact word, for we have not yet received particulars of the catastrophe. The steamer left Algiers when this horrible event was first made known in the capital, and the letters from the mountains were as vague as the first rumors that announce a calamity usually are. We do not yet know, for certain, whether M. JULES GERARD'S gun missed fire, whether the lion conquered his intrepid foe in despite of wounds received, or whether the Arabs, seeing the struggle between the man and the brute, and terrified at the latter's fury, could not take a correct aim, and would not fire at the risk of destroying our model of French dash and courage. This uncertainty as to the details of the accident leaves us ground to hope that, perhaps, a panic has been caused by the traditional terror in which the Arabs stand of the lion. A combat, and a bloody one, may have taken place. GERARD may have been wounded, and this may have created such a profound sensation among the Arab people. The next mail from Africa will clear up the doubt.

GRADUATES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The following persons graduated last week from the Normal School at Albany:

Sarah A. Burridge, Utica, Oneida Co.; Maria Cary, Albany, Albany Co; Elizabeth G. Davis, Albany, Albany Co; Susan A. Edwards, Wilmot, Jefferson Co.; Martha Feary, Albany, Albany Co; Christina Ferguson, Albany, Albany Co; Rebecca Hand, Palatine Bridge, Fulton Co.; Clara S. Hickok, Rochester, Monroe Co.; Anna Jackson, Broadalbin, Fulton Co.; Louisa Kirkland, Nashville, Chautauque Co; Laura T. Krum, Harlemville, Columbia Co; Mary E McClallen, Albany, Albany Co.; Elizabeth M. Powell, Ghent, Columbia Co.; Martha Roe, Cortlandville, Cortland Co.; Thomas Barns, Van Ettenville, Chemung Co; Charles Battersby, South Durham, Greene Co.; Joseph M. Beaman, Antwerp, Jefferson Co.; John Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Oswego Co.; John H. Fitch, New-Salem, Albany Co; B. Franklin Johnson, Arcade, Wyoming Co.; Samuel Karslake, Stafford, Genesee Co; John W. McNamara, Albany, Albany Co.; Ormell E. Wheeler, North Clarkson, Monroe Co.

LIKELY TO BE RECOGNIZED.—The Washington correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* sends the following:

"As to the great body of our people who are thus bartered to the South, there need be no fears! I asked an old friend among the Softs, 'What do you hope to gain for the party in New-York by going for this Lecompton policy?' 'Ah,' said he, 'it was necessary to our being *recognized* by the Administration.' I assured him that however warm might be the recognition now by the Administration, it would be the *very coolness of indifference when compared with the recognition which the people of New-York would extend to his party in November next.*"

Demand for the Trial of Commodore Paulding.

LETTER FROM THE MOBILE COMMITTEE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States:

SIR: Inclosed you will find the proceedings of the people of the city of Mobile, in public meeting, on Monday 25th of January, 1858, at which resolutions were adopted demanding an investigation of the conduct of Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, on the 8th day of December, 1857, in harbor of San Juan del Norte, in Central America.

The Committee, for reasons which they do not deem necessary to state, have to request the honorable Secretary will so constitute the Court which is to try the said HIRAM PAULDING, by the appointment of an equal number of Naval officers natives of southern portions of this Union, that exact justice may be insured without prejudice to this section.

The undersigned now become the prosecutors in this trial, and have subscribed to the charges and specifications herein contained.

F. B. SHEPARD,
C. J. McRAE,
WM. F. CLEVELAND.

Charges and specifications preferred against Hiram Paulding, Commodore of the United States Navy, by the citizens of Mobile in meeting assembled on the 25th day of January, 1858.

CHARGE 1. Violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Specification 1. In this, that the said Commodore HIRAM PAULDING on the 8th day of December, 1857, did invade the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, and then and there did capture and make prisoners of certain persons organized as a military force, and claiming to be the army of said Republic, thereby committing an act of war without the consent of the Congress of the United States.

Specification 2. That the said Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, did, on the day and date aforesaid, seize and unlawfully detain the commissary, quarter-master, ordnance, medical and other stores belonging to said military force, and treat them in all respects as prizes of war; and this without sanction or authority of the Congress of the United States.

CHARGE 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. That the said Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, demanded the surrender of said military force in manner and language derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 2. That after said surrender of said military force to his orders, no guard was for several hours placed over the property within the encampment lately occupied by said military force, and when said guard was placed it was inefficient, owing to its number and intoxicated state—to prevent the robbery and plundering of said property by sailors and other persons.

Specification 3. That the said Captain H. PAULDING, of the United States Navy, did, after the unlawful seizure of said property, assume to dispose of it as if it were his own, and this without having it subjected to the judgment of a prize court of competent jurisdiction.

Specification 4. That after the surrender of said military force and the seizure of its property, the said Com. H. PAULDING, of the United States Navy, wrote several dispatches to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, in which he used language and epithets derogatory to him as a gentleman, and unworthy of an officer of the United States Navy; and also in a boastful and unofficer-like manner, assumed to himself and command the credit of skill and courage in the execution of the unlawful act of the 8th December.

CHARGE 3. Conduct unworthy of an American citizen.

Specification 1. That the said Com. H. PAULDING, of the United States Navy, did, in the presence of a British naval force, make said capture and seizure of said military force, and by the manner in which the act was done, as well as by the act itself, afforded a pretext for the future interference of Great Britain in Central America, thus contravening the declared policy of the American people.

Specification 2. That, while in the act of forcing said surrender and making said seizure, he received and permitted to remain on board his flag-ship for the time being—the United States steamer *Fulton*—Capt. ORNMANY and other officers of H. B. M. naval force.

Specification 3. The conduct of said HIRAM PAULDING in presence of the English, the old enemies of the American Union and opponents of Slavery, as it exists in the Southern portion of said Union, and while under the guns of the British forces in the harbor of San Juan made an exhibition entirely at variance with the conduct of other officers of the American Navy on former occasions.

Specification 4. That the said HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, committed an unpardonable assault on the character of the service in which he is engaged, when he proclaimed to the world through the Secretary of the Navy and President BUCHANAN, that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER and his command were piratical, and immediately thereafter received said WALKER into his cabin and at his table, and personally placed the *pirate* on his parole of honor.

MR. STRICKLAND, THE MOBILE BOOKSELLER.—This gentleman, who has been twice expelled from Mobile on a charge of vending abolitionist publications, has published an elaborate defence of himself, issued under date of Milwaukee. He clears his skirts of the alleged crime, as follows:

"No one, I suppose, for an instant now believes that I ever had in my possession, of an anti-slavery tendency, more than the three books purchased from us by the committee, the ephemeral novels of the day excepted. Even *Uncle Tom's Cabin* I utterly refused to sell or allow to be sold in our store, while all the other booksellers in Mobile did order and sell several different supplies of it. I ordered for, and gave away to, planters and other friends in the interior who were exceedingly desirous to read the book, fifty copies of the three-shilling edition. The publishers sent me three copies of the original edition when it was first issued, which were loaned to my friends in the city, and passed from hand to hand until they were literally worn out. Our clerks at the time can prove the first statement, my friends in the city the latter.

My crime, then, consisted in selling three books to the committee, and in giving to prominent men in the interior fifty *Uncle Tom's Cabins*.

If it extends beyond this, let the community compel the committee to produce their boasted charges which they say they hold in reserve; until they do this, we must assume the above to be my offence.

Beyond this I defy any man to prove that I ever did, said or wrote anything against slavery."

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of January to the 6th day of February, 1858: Men, 77; Women, 62; Boys, 152; Girls, 146: Total, 437*. Adults, 139; Children, 298; Males, 229; Females, 208; Colored Persons, 5.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dysentery	3	Marasmus, Adult	1
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Marasmus, Inft.	22
Angina	1	Epilepsy	2	Measles	21
Apoplexy	2	Erysipelas	4	Mumps	1
Bleeding, Womb	1	Fatty Liver	1	Ovaries, dis. of.	1
Bronchitis	9	Fever, Panama Chagres	1	Old age	2
Burned or scald.	2	Fever, Puerperal	4	Palsy	1
Cancers	2	Fever, Remit'nt.	3	Pleurisy	3
Casualties	3	Fever, Scarlet	19	Polypus of w'mb	1
Cholera infant.	2	Fever, Typhoid	2	Premature Birth	2
Cholera morbus	1	Fever, Typhus	1	Rheumatism	2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Heart, Dis. of	5	Rupture	1
Cong. of Brain	14	Heart Disease of Valvular	1	Rupture of the Womb	1
Cong. of Lungs.	7	Hooping Cough.	4	Scrofula	2
Consumption	51	Inflam. Bowels.	9	Small-pox	14
Convulsions, Infantile	42	Inflam. of Brain.	12	Softening of the Brain	1
Croup	23	Inflam. of Chest.	1	Sprue	1
Cyanosis	2	Inflam. of Ear	1	Stillborn	27
Debility, Adult.	1	Inflam. of Knee.	1	Suicide	3
Debility, Infant.	6	Inflam. of Lungs.	31	Teething	4
Delirium Trem.	3	Inflam. of Stom'h	3	Ulceration of the Stomach	1
Diabetes	1	Influenza	1	Unknown to the Jury	1
Diarrhoea	4	Insanity	1	Varioloid	1
Dropsy	4	Intemperance	3	Worms	1
Dropsy in Chest.	1	Jaundice	2		
Dropsy in Head	15	Killed or mur'd by arsenic	1	Total	437
Drowned	2	Lues Venerea	1		

* Increase this week—17.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Feb. 6, 1858.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Wednesday evening the Yorkville Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, on Eighty-sixth street between Third and Fourth avenues, was dedicated. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS preached in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. KREBS, in the evening. Rev. Messrs. DAVIDSON, E. E. RANKIN, HENRY, STEAD, BANNARD and the Pastor took part in the exercises. The Church is built in the Romanesque style, is 75 by 60 feet, with an extension of ten feet tower. There are in the Church 110 pews, which will accommodate 500 persons. Good lecture and Sabbath School rooms are also provided. The entire cost of lots, building and furnishing, is $27,000—all of which by the liberality of this people, and the aid of friends, especially by the active efforts of the pastor, (Rev. E. C. BOTSFORD,) has been provided for.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.—PATRICK KENNERSLEY, a young Irish laborer, 18 years of age, while at work on Friday afternoon, in excavating a cellar for a new building at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, had both his legs broken by the falling in of the embankment. Officer BIRDSALL, of the Eighteenth Ward, conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Friday afternoon a man, named JOHN FARRELL, was run over by a train of the Hudson River Railroad cars at Manhattanville, and his right leg so badly crushed that it is feared amputation will be necessary. The injured man was brought to the City by a return train, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 8.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 123, 369, 213, 387, 388, 389, 391 to 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 340, 374, 377, 380, 384 96, 127, 128, 146, 147, 240, 247, 276, 277, 360.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 528, 26, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415 530, 546, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478, 1255, 426, 429, 430, 434, 435 451, 490, 507, 474, 40, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 432, 505, 447, 204.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 113, 119, 123, 121, 129, 371, 132 133 134, 135, 136, 139, 142, 143, 144, 147, 148, 62, 15, 1571, 113.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 119, 120, 131, 138, 161, 110, 114, 139, 140, 142, 145, 147, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 152, 153, 106, 135, enumerated cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 24, 27, 120, 134, 137, 143, 152, 111, 155, 158.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

John H. Foote vs. *North Western Insurance Company*.—Motion granted, on payment to plaintiff of costs of Circuit, costs of entering judgment, and $10 costs of motion.

George T. Jackson vs. *Henry DeCasse*.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

N. L. McCready et als. vs. *Albert R. Bosse et als.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Morris L. Samuel vs. *Edward M. Dunn*.—Order confirmed.

Peter Jackson et al. vs. *Alfred H. Griswold*.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Charles P. Kirkland vs. *Henry S. Felles*.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

In the matter of the Petition of Thos. McCabe.—Prayer granted. Reference to A L Robertson.

Dorrance Davis vs. *John B. Murray et al.*—Reference to C. A. Peabody.

Elizabeth Ponisi vs. *James Ponisi*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Slosson, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

The President, &c, of State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Samuel Metler*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Bonito et al. vs. *Thomas Mosquera et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, and an injunction granted.

George D. Caudle vs. *James Buchanan et al.*—Order on terms.

Victor P. Considerant vs. *Albert Brisbane*.—Demurrer sustained—plaintiff to have leave to amend on terms.

Charles Burrall vs. *Vanderbilt & De Groot*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Enlen vs. *Rutgers Fire Insurance Company*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon Justice Slosson.

Cauldwell vs. *Taylor*.—Motion granted, unless within ten days from the service of this order defendant withdraw the demurrer answer issuable, and pay $10 costs of the motion.

Peet et al. vs. *Fitch*.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

Schaddle vs. *Thorp et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, but with liberty to defendants, within fifteen days after entry of this judgment to withdraw demurrer and answer issuably, on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 5.

LIABILITY OF STAGE PROPRIETORS.

Before Justice Slosson and a Jury.

Lorenzo Ackerman vs. *The Knickerbocker Stage Co.*—This action, which has been on trial for three days, was terminated this morning, by a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages, which carries an equal amount of costs.

By reference to a report of the trial, which appeared in our columns of Feb 2, it will be seen that this action was brought to recover $10 000 damages for injuries which the plaintiff claimed to have sustained while riding on the left hand guard of defendants' sleigh in January, 1856. Plaintiff alleged that both of his legs were broken, each in two places, by a collision with another of defendants' sleighs, while passing in Eighth-avenue. The defendants claimed that the injuries were the result of negligence on the part of the plaintiff in taking a position of danger on the guard of the sleigh, when he must have known that an injury was liable to happen from the passing of other sleighs in the crowded state of the street.

The jury, after a short absence, found as above. A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; Mr. Gerard and R. F. Andrews, for defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 6.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Judges took their seats at the usual hour. There were 27 prison cases, 10 suspended cases, 16 bail cases, and 3 charges of disorderly conduct—56 altogether, on the calendar.

Hugh Larry, it was alleged, had committed an assault and battery on John Robenstein, at the residence of the latter. The complainant was not revengeful. *Judge Connolly*—You want to forgive him? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—(to the prisoner)—Well, you can go You ought to be ashamed of yourself to attack a peaceable citizen on his own premises. The prisoner was set at liberty.

John Hannsty stole a pig belonging to Barnabas Morshan, of No 140 West-street, (Feb. 5.) It was proved. *Judge Connolly*—(to the prisoner)—Have you got a family? *Prisoner*—Yes. Sir, I have. I've got four children, and — *Judge Connolly*—You don't do anything for them. *Judge Osborn*—Three months? *Judge Connolly*—Yes, (to the prisoner) We'll take care of you this winter, so that you won't be compelled to steal. Three months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Maher was accused of assaulting and beating his wife Margaret, at No 63 Park-street, where they resided, (Feb 4.) She was placed on the stand. *Judge Connolly*—What has he done to you? *Witness*—He's always bating me and abusing me *Judge Connolly*—Does he drink any? *Prisoner*—She does, Judge. *Judge Connolly*—Do you drink? *Witness*—No, Sir, I don't. *Judge Connolly*—You swear positively? *Witness*—Yes, Sir *Prisoner*—She called me everything but a dacint thing, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—(To the witness.)—Can you make your living without him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir *Judge Connolly*—Can you? *Witness*—Well, no, Sir; not exactly. *Judge Connolly*—Can't you get along without him for one month? It would be an act of mercy to get the liquor out of his system. *Judge Osborn*—His wife wants to let him off. I suppose we'll have to try him again *Judge Connolly*—Well, discharge him, but (to the prisoner) if you're ever caught here again we'll send you up for six months.

William Talbott, a colored man, was next arraigned The charge against him, preferred by Mary McLean, of No. 145 Worth-street, was that he had stolen an ingrain carpet and two chairs, worth together $10 *Counsel*—He says he never had the chairs. *Judge Osborn*—This woman swears she saw him have 'em *Judge Connolly*—The woman says she saw him come down stairs with a bundle and two chairs (After consultation, to the prisoner.) There's some doubt in your case and we'll give you the benefit of it You can go.

Lawrence Larkin, a boy, and Terrence McDermott, a man, were charged with assaulting and beating a boy named John B. Hunt, of No. 20 Chrystie-street, (Jan 27.) The complainant said he was playing ball, and Larkin ran off with his ball, an altercation ensued, and the assault and battery followed that. Another little boy was placed on the stand. *Counsel*—My son, do you know the nature of an oath? *Little Boy*—Yes, Sir. *Counsel*—What is it? *Little Boy*—Hell after I die. *Judge Connolly*—What? *Little Boy*—(Loudly)—Hell after I die. *Judge Connolly*—Be sworn. The little boy kissed the book, and partially corroborated the complainant's evidence. *Judge Osborn*—It was a little bit of a boy's fight, wasn't it? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let them come here next Tuesday, and we'll see what'll be done with 'em. *Judge Connolly*—Find you guilty. Come here next Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*—Such complaints as that should never be brought here. They should be bound over to keep the peace.

Timothy and Eliza Crimmin were charged with assulting and beating John Connell, of No. 60 Batavia street, Jan. 28, striking him with a tumbler and a bottle. The affair occurred on the prisoners' premises One witness for the defence said "he (complainant) was in liquor, and he called us two eunuchs" *Counsel*—Did you drink any liquor, there? *Witness*—I drank something out of a bottle; I don't know where it came from. [Laughter.] A witness stated that the complainant threw a tumbler on the floor and broke it *Counsel*—I want to ask a single question of the complainant Did you break any glass? *Complainant*—No, Sir. *Counsel*—There! I've contradicted him on a material point; my witness swears he did. A man who'll lie about one thing will lie about another.

Keron Cash was accused of assaulting and beating Officer David Nylie, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, Feb. 2 A witness for the defence testified to the circumstances of the assault. *Judge Connolly*—Was Cash under the influence of liquor that night? *Witness*—Well, Sir, he wasn't on capable He might have taken a few glasses, but you wouldn't have noticed it. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty and fine him $10. A woman went up to the witness stand. *Woman*—He never lifted a hand to him, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You wasn't present What do you know about it? *Woman*—Yes, I was all through it. *Judge Osborn*—I wouldn't believe you. I know you too well. The sentence was not altered.

Adam Villing was arraigned on the complaint of Mary Ann King. She said she was cook and the prisoner a carver at the eating-saloon No. 227 South-street; they had an altercation, and he struck her "with a piece of iron or other hard substance." Witnesses for the defence said the complainant was the aggressor; she struck Villing with the poker, and followed him, slapping him with a wet dishcloth; he wrested the poker from her. One witness said the prisoner held the poker out to keep her away from him; she ran against it and hurt herself. *Judge Connolly*—(To the complainant)—What was the cause of the quarrel between this man and you? *Complainant*—Nothing at all, only he's all the time quarreling. *Judge Osborn*—She was the assailant, it appears. Discharge him.

Bernard McElroy and George Merck, of No. 10 Thompson-street, had a fight between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, Jan. 27. Merck claimed that McElroy was the aggressor, and had him arrested. McEloy, on the contrary, said his opponent was to blame. It seems two dogs, one of which belonged to the complainant, were fighting; Merck kicked the dog which did not belong to him, and McElroy, whose friend owned the dog, struck Merck, and Merck struck him. Which struck first was a disputed question. Officer Bower arrested the prisoner. The owner of the dog which McElroy befriended testified strongly in the prisoner's favor *Judge Osborn*—This man appears to be perfectly disinterested One of the dogs belonged to him. Discharge the prisoner. *Judge Connolly* (to the prisoner)—Keep clear of dog-fights in future.

Augustus Meyers and Augusta Meyers were charged with keeping a model artist exhibition at No. 13 Howard street. A descent was made on this house by the Police (Jan. 26) as mentioned in the TIMES. Officer Alfred Berney, of the Second District Police, preferred the complaint against them. *Judge Connolly*—Well, what shall we do? *Judge Osborn*—Well, if they'll abate the nuisance, we can suspend judgment and hold it over their heads. *Judge Connolly*—We might fine 'em. *Judge Osborn*—Adjourn the case to Tuesday. I don't believe in officers going into those places as spectators and then turning around and arresting them.

Frederick Speckham, a German, committed an assault and battery upon Jacob Israel, of No. 119 Division-street, February 3 It was proved that he did it. *Judge Osborn*—Ask him what he has to say. *Prisoner*—Well, I say I didn't strike him. *Judge Connolly*—I don't believe in letting these fellows off. Here's a poor cripple who hawks around a basket for a living every day, and here is a man who lives on the fruits of prostitution. I don't see why he shouldn't be punished as much as any other citizen. I say fine him $10 and give him 30 days in the City Prison.

Samuel Wotten was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on William C. Marsh, of No. 389 Worth-street Feb. 2. The complainant said he was getting out of a stage at the Grand-street ferry, when the prisoner came up to him, called him bad names and struck him. *Judge Osborn*—Struck you without any provocation? *Witness*—Yes, Sir—They had had a difficulty several days before. Officer John C. Abbott arrested the prisoner. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What have you to say? *Prisoner*—I've got witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call them—The prisoner's counsel called the names of his witnesses None of them answered. *Judge Osborn*—Well, fine him? *Judge Connolly*—Let it stand over till next Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*—We'll adjourn it to next Tuesday. Let both parties have their witnesses here.

Francis Clouter was charged with stealing "half a gross of Lillienthal's chewing tobacco," from Klaus Boorman, residing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-Eighth-street. The charge was not substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, the evidence isn't sufficient to convict him. *Judge Connolly*—No; (to the prisoner)—We let you go this time Now, don't be brought up here again, or we'll punish you as sure as you live

John Dermitty, a boy, had stolen a book worth 50 cents, from Patrick Hennesey. *Counsel*—The bookseller has sent word that he wanted to let him off.—He was discharged. His mother went up and thanked the Judges *Judge Connolly*—If ever your boy comes here again, you'll never see him again *Mother*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—We'll send him as far as the setting sun in the West. *Mother*—Thank you, Sir.—John and his mother went off rejoicing.

John McLaughlin was charged with holding William M. Ashmead up to public contempt and ridicule by posting a libellous placard about the streets at election time. The case had been adjourned repeatedly. The prisoner was arraigned, in the first place, before Judge Welsh. *Judge Connolly*—What do you think of the case? *Judge Osborn*—Certainly it's a libel. *Judge Connolly*—(To the prisoner)—Well, Judge Welsh isn't here to-day. You must come here on Tuesday, in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock.—Counsel asked a further postponement. *Judge Connolly*—Put it off till next Saturday, a week from to-day.

The Court adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

New-Orleans papers notice a new Cotton grown successfully in Texas from Nicaraguan seed. A thousand pounds unginned yields five hundred pounds of ginned cotton. The lint is remarkable for tenacity and silkiness.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, with one week's later news from Europe, arrived at this port about 9 o'clock last evening. The most interesting portion of the intelligence comes from France. We publish, elsewhere, the speech of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers, and very full and thrilling details of his majesty's recent miraculous escape from assassination. It is stated that one of the accomplices has revealed the entire plot.

One week's later news from India has been received, but owing to the continued interruption of all communication between Calcutta and the northwest, nothing has been heard of the movements of Sir Colin Campbell since his defeat of the Gwalior mutineers. From China we learn that Lord Elgin had given Commissioner Yeh ten days to accept or reject his ultimatum, and at the expiration of that time the bombardment of Canton would be commenced. After Canton is taken, it is stated to be the intention of the Anglo-French forces to march on Pekin.

The commercial and financial news by this arrival is specially interesting. Money continued to grow easier, and though the Bank of England has made no further reduction in its rate of interest, yet that event was looked for within a brief period. During the week there has been an increase in the Bank's bullion of over a million sterling. Two suspensions are reported in England, and large failures in Marseilles, including Duclos & Co., for £300,000.

Friday's session of the House of Representatives was continued until nearly 7 o'clock on Saturday morning—the time being consumed in trivial motions, in order to prevent a vote being taken on the proposition of Mr. Harris of Illinois. At 6½ o'clock, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Quitman of Mississippi, for an adjournment until today, when the subject is to be resumed, and the vote on Mr. Harris' proposition is to be taken immediately, without being further delayed by debate or dilatory motions. During the excitement prevailing, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a personal encounter took place between Messrs. Keitt of South Carolina, and Grow of Pennsylvania, which resulted in the former being knocked down by the latter, after considerable forbearance. A scene of the most fearful excitement ensued, the respective friends of the belligerents taking sides, and entering upon a rough-and-tumble fight, which was with difficulty stopped. An account of the occurrence will be found in our report of the proceedings. We republish this morning a considerable portion, which appeared in only a part of our Saturday morning's edition.

Nothing of general interest was done in the Legislature on Saturday.

Mayor Tiemann has received what he deems conclusive proof of the correctness of the charge preferred against Mason Thomas, touching his alleged abduction of the colored man, George Anderson, to Richmond, Va., and selling him there as a slave. On Saturday he sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Mayor of Richmond, asking him to detain Thomas until an officer arrived to bring him to this City. A young woman has made an affidavit before the Mayor, alleging that while recently traveling south with Thomas, he threatened to sell her as a slave, and that she had to run away to prevent his putting his threat in execution.

John Dooley, a man nearly 50 years of age, was stabbed through the heart with a sword-cane yesterday morning by an Irishman named Martin Dowd. The homicide was committed at the tenement house No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, and grew out of an attempt made by Dooley to quiet a disturbance in the groggery kept by Dowd in the first story of the building. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

The Police of the Third Precinct, on Friday and Saturday last, arrested fifteen men on a charge of stealing about $6,000 worth of pork and lard from the packing establishment of W. B. Barber & Co., foot of Van Brunt-street, Red Hook Point. A majority of the persons arrested have been in the employment of Messrs. B. & Co.

A meeting of the bar, held in one of the trial-term rooms of the Superior Court on Saturday, to consider the means of procuring better ventilated and more commodious apartments for the Court was very largely attended. Daniel Lord, Esq., presided, and John Sherwood, Esq., acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs Sherwood and Evarts, and Ex-Judge Edmonds, and it was resolved that the Board of Supervisors should be requested to procure more suitable accommodations, and the Judges were requested in the event of their failing to do so to order the Sheriff to find other apartments.

There were 437 deaths in the City last week—17 less than during the week preceding—most of which were occasioned by diseases of the brain and nerves. The mortality of the corresponding week of 1857 was precisely the same. There were 14 deaths from small-pox.

An aged lady named Honora O'Brien was so badly cut on the head with a pitcher during a fight last night, at No. 3 Mission-place, (Five Points,) that it is thought she cannot recover. Mrs Ellen Sheppard, by whom the blow was given, was committed at the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

The committee on Frauds and Errors in the Finance Department met again on Saturday, and Comptroller Flagg continued his testimony. He stated that he had made considerable progress in a minute examination of the books in his office; and had already found several grave errors. The newly-discovered cases, were in the contracts for grading Fifty-second, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets. It was expected that Mr. Smith, against whom charges have been made, would be present and testify, but declined, because he wished to appear first to answer the charges in the criminal prosecution before the Recorder. The investigation will be continued on Saturday next, when the Comptroller will again report what discoveries he may make during the week.

The Special Committee appointed to arrange for the reception of Rear-Admiral Mahomed Pasha and suite met on Saturday; decided to provide hotel accommodations; give him a public reception; show him the institutions; and to appropriate $2,000 to defray the expenses.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed briskly and buoyantly for flour, for which a good inquiry prevailed, both for home and for export. Wheat was quiet, yet steady. Corn was pretty freely bought at somewhat firmer prices. Northern Rye declined to 70 cents ℔ bushel. Cotton was in fair request, at strengthening rates. Rio Coffee continued in lively demand at buoyant prices. New-Orleans Molasses attracted considerable attention, and it advanced. 500 tierces Rice changed hands at full quotations. Sugars and Teas were moderately inquired for, and were steady. Provisions were rather quiet. Pork tended downward. Other articles continued firm. The freight engagements were moderate, with 572 vessels of all classes in port.

Decrepitude.—The shaky and dilapidated old *Herald* says the Union is to be dissolved, if the President's Message on Kansas goes to a Committee in the House of Representatives. It is not quite easy for people of ordinary nerves to see any connection between the two events,—but after people pass a certain age it takes very little to frighten them. Poor Bennett ought to remember that a good many of his readers are younger and pluckier than he is. A Committee, we are confident, will not endanger the Union.

Official Sophistries.

There is something of dignity connected with the exhibition of high-handed tyranny,—and though it may excite indignation, it rarely provokes contempt. But a steady endeavor to deceive and mislead the public, for the sake of accomplishing a fraudulent purpose, awakens no sentiment more dignified than contemptuous scorn.

The *Union*, we regret to see, has entered upon a regular crusade of this paltry and despicable character. It devotes column after column to the Kansas question,—its constant effort being to represent the point at issue as one of not the slightest practical consequence, and those who oppose the Lecompton movement as being factious rebels and disturbers of the public peace. It attempts now to convince the country that if the people of Kansas are really opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, they can change it immediately upon the admission of the State. It says:

> "Mr. Wilson says, 'I believe the people have the right to change their Constitution when they please, and just how they please.' If this be so—and we fully concur with Mr. Wilson that it is—why not let Kansas come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution? By so doing we inflict no wrong upon her people; for if *a majority of them are opposed to Slavery, they* have a right *to call a Convention the moment she becomes a State*, and amend their Constitution accordingly."

The *Union* knows very well that a majority of the people can only act through a majority of the Legislature, in calling a new Convention. It knows equally well that John Calhoun has decided to give certificates of election to a Pro-Slavery majority, and to the Pro-Slavery State officers,—although a majority of the votes cast, and a vast majority of the votes of the Territory, were for their opponents. Will the *Union* be good enough to explain *how*, with the Legislature thus fraudulently packed *against* them, a majority of the people can call a Convention, the moment Kansas is admitted as a State?

The *Union* is violently opposed to the reference of the Lecompton Constitution to a Committee of the House of Representatives. Upon this point it says:

> "Through the territorial authorities of Kansas, *the people* decided, about two years ago, that they would like to be received into the Confederacy. On the strength of this decision, the local Legislature authorized *them* to frame a State Constitution. That Constitution is now before the House by virtue of democratic legislation and the *action of the people* thereon. It is most remarkable that it is met, at the moment of its reception, by a movement, headed by a prominent supporter and defender of the act of 1854, which disavowed the authority of Congress to control *the action of the people of the Territories*, by which it is proposed that the House of Representative shall intervene in the local affairs of *the people* of Kansas in the most offensive mode known to our history."

This is a very adroit misrepresentation of the question. The *Union* assumes that "*the people* of Kansas" called the Lecompton Convention, elected delegates to it, voted for the Constitution which it framed, and are in favor of the admission of the State under it. But this is the very point in dispute. It is denied that the people of Kansas are in favor of this Constitution. It is asserted, on the contrary, that they are opposed to it,—that a majority of them have voted against it,—and that the pretext of their favoring it is fraudulent and false. The issue is purely one of fact. It is a matter to be decided by evidence, and the only way in which evidence upon such a point can be collected and weighed, is by a Committee. The object of the House of Representatives in appointing this select Committee is, solely and exclusively, to determine, by authentic evidence, this question of fact—whether the People of Kansas, that is to say, a majority of them, *are, or are not, in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.*

Now why, we should like to know, does the Washington *Union* oppose and resist such an inquiry? It cannot even pretend that the subject is free from doubt. The vote of the 4th of January,—whether legally valid or not,—is certainly sufficient to authorize a presumption, that a majority of the people are opposed to the movement. That presumption is not outweighed by the fact that the same men who voted against the Constitution also voted for State officers under it;—for that vote was accompanied by protests and explanations which render it impossible to put upon it such a construction. The *Union* insists that legally the vote against the Constitution is entitled to no weight—but this is not a question to be settled by legal quibbles or technicalities. If it were argued before a County Justice, the tactics of a county pettifogger might be pertinent; but the National Congress is not a proper forum for such tricks of legal legerdemain. The question must be decided upon its merits. The *facts* of the case must be first ascertained,—and then Congress can take such action as justice and the welfare of the country may require.

The usual, ordinary and evidently proper method of making such an investigation is by means of a Committee. To-day the House of Representative is to decide whether they will appoint such a Committee,—or act blindly and recklessly, upon the most important question that has engaged public attention for years.

The New Raid on the Gamblers.—A new Mayor when he first enters upon the discharge of his official duties in New-York must feel considerably embarrassed, as he surveys his field of operation, in deciding where to begin the work of reforming abuses. The City is such a hot-bed of corruptions that it is not easy to decide on what class of evil-doers it will be best to make the first attempt at extermination. Mayor Wood signalized his entrance upon the duties of his office by a foray among the frail sisterhood who make night hideous by their presence on Broadway, and Mayor Tiemann has set himself vigorously to work to put all the gamblers and lottery dealers of the City to rout. He has set on foot a regular raid among them, and created great consternation among the policy dealers, roulette tables and faro banks. Five or six of the more notorious of these disreputable establishments have been temporarily broken up, the keepers of them arrested, and the names of the backers, or bankers, of the policy offices have been lodged with the Mayor.

There was a large company of gamblers arrested on Saturday night, at their den, in Grand-street, but they were all permitted to go free on their own recognizances by some of their Aldermanic or Judicial friends. Every attempt to put an end to gambling establishments in this City has been, heretofore, apparently unsuccessful; they have been routed in one place only to settle down in another; but that is no reason why the public authorities should cease in their efforts to suppress them. In fact, every new attempt that has been made to put a stop to this nefarious business results in a certain amount of good, for it helps to render the business more odious and dangerous, and to vulgarize it in the eyes of the people. We do not expect to see the extermination of gambling houses, but they may be rendered so dangerous that men who have any regard for their character will be afraid to frequent them, and they will gradually become so unprofitable to their keepers that they will at last be abandoned. The first point to be gained is to make them so insecure that exposure will almost certainly attend their patrons, and this will be accomplished by keeping up the plan of attack which has been commenced by our new Mayor. The London *Times*, not long since, in commenting upon the gambling propensities of Englishmen said:

> "The last Prince of Wales and his cotemporaraies lost their money on the heath in the morning, as they did at the hazard-table at night. Some among them accasionally indulged in questionable practices, and Royalty itself was not always exempt from suspicion. There were also in those days professional speculators to prey on the imprudence of their aristocratic companions. In modern days leveling doctrines and railways have vulgarized the vices of the upper classes, and half the shopmen in London are familiar with the history of the associates whom Lord Derby denounces or tolerates."

To vulgarize vice, then, is one of the methods of extinguishing it; and the exposures that have been made since Mayor Tiemann commenced his raid among our gambling houses proves that gambling, in one of its forms at least, is a vice that has been thoroughly vulgarized among us. If our so-called upper classes are addicted to roulette and faro, their haunts have not yet been discovered by the Police.

The National Bear-Garden.

When one member of Congress insults another on the floor of the House, and offers such personal violence as to provoke violence in return, the inexperienced naturally expect to hear of his arraignment at the bar of the House and of his expulsion from the body which he has disgraced. But if there are persons who imagine that the honorable Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, long well-known to the country as the friend and accomplice of Mr. Preston S. Brooks in his murderous assault upon a Massachusetts Senator, will suffer any punishment at all in his representative quality for the outrageous conduct of which he was guilty on Saturday morning last, we, at least, are not of the number. Mr. Keitt is an important ally of the Administration, a trusty friend and champion of the party of Lecompton Law and Atchison Order—his services, always valuable, are at this particular time quite priceless to Mr. Buchanan, and he will therefore be allowed to pass unscathed by so much as the semblance of an official trial and a public rebuke. There can, therefore, be no reason for forbearing to express the serious satisfaction which every respectable man must feel, in the fact that Mr. Keitt, for his pains, was elaborately, scientifically, and thoroughly knocked down. If the political necessities of the Executive are to condemn us to the shame and mortification of seeing the Halls of Congress assimilated to the cock-pit of an old-fashioned man-of-war, we may, at least, take a comfortable pleasure in the personal discomfiture of the bullies who have brought about so odious a state of things. For a number of years past, certain Representatives of one section of the Confederacy have been in the habit of belaboring their colleagues with big words and mouthing menaces, hardly less intolerable, and not at all less indecent, than the actual outrages of physical violence. While the Southern delegations in Congress have always included a number of polished, courteous and intelligent men, they have also, most unfortunately, for the peace of the country, been afflicted with uproarious and overbearing personages of the fire-eating and hectoring persuasion whose habitual demeanor had become a crying offence against the whole land, and a just reproach to the nation, long before Mr. Brooks for the first time achieved the unhappy distinction of translating insolence into fury and vituperation into violence. Mr. Keitt has for now two sessions made himself conspicuous among this class of Southern members. On Friday night he went so far in his language to a Pennsylvanian representative, Mr. G. A. Grow, that that gentleman might have been held excused for bringing him to his senses at once by a decisive demonstration long before his actual assault and battery made it imperative upon the temperate Northerner to knock him down out of hand. We have now only to hope that Mr. Grow will not suffer himself to be seduced into the folly of transferring this affair to the "field of honor." The duel, even in the eyes of those who uphold it, is the resort of gentlemen for the settlement of differences. But Mr. Grow has no difference with Mr. Keitt, excepting a difference of character, and that difference is one which no amount of pistol-shooting can settle. And the man who violates the decencies as well of private as of public life, by insulting a fellow member of the highest legislative body of the land on the floor of the legislative chamber, can find no place among gentlemen under any reasonable definition of that phrase.

The time has come for plain speech, and for action as plain in this matter. If the Southern chevaliers cannot submit to behave themselves decently among their equals in Washington—then the sooner they take themselves out of a relation of which they are indisposed to accept the obligations and to fulfil the conditions—the better it will be for the peace and welfare of all concerned. They know perfectly well that there is nothing in the attitude or the intentions of the masses of the Northern people which threatens their safety or their rights. They know that whatever may be the cry of extremists on the one side or the other, the issue of a direct antagonism between the social order and the political institutions of the North and the South has never yet been made, and they know that it never will be made, until they themselves shall make it, by resisting the natural drift of the national destinies, and by declaring war against that growth of preponderating power which is not a device of Northern policy, but a necessity of the Northern existence. And, therefore, they must know that the Northern people neither ought to nor will submit to see this Government administered in the exclusive interest of a single institution, and still less to watch the gradual degradation of the national character by the excesses of a knot of fanatics, flown, like Milton's sons of Belial, with insolence, if not with wine. But, with all their knowledge of all these truths, we have no sort of expectation that any number of Southern members of Congress, whatever may be their individual refinement, manliness and good sense, will have patriotism and justice enough to disown the men who bring the scorn and disgust of the country upon Congress,—the scorn and disgust of the world upon the country. And, therefore, we repeat that the one mitigating circumstance of the fracas of Saturday in the minds of the Northern people will be the fact that Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt got a measure of his deserts, and that one "fire-eater," at least, was fee for the nonce upon the vivid but harmless flame of his own "words that burn."

Charity, Ancient and Modern.

It is a little surprising that so accomplished a scholar as Mr. Everett should have committed himself in his agreeable lecture on Charity, which he delivered on Tuesday last at the Academy of Music, to a common delusion in respect to the charitable institutions of Pagan Antiquity. Much of course is to be pardoned to the necessities of rhetoric and to the temptations of eloquence, but it is difficult to see in what way the cause of truth or religion can be served by a wholesale denunciation of the buried Past of Paganism, as insensible to the appeals of "melting charity," and as destitute of anything like an organization of public benevolence. The Divine beauty of Christianity needs no such adventitious ornament, and it is even an open question whether the rebuke of Heathen beneficence may not be more useful in stimulating the shame of sluggish Christians than any laudation of Christian charity can be in exciting their emulation. That forms of public charity now exist and have for years existed in Christendom which were unknown to Greece and Rome, is unquestionable. But equally unquestionable is it that the most conspicuous charitable institutions of our own time are of a date long subsequent to the introduction of Christianity, and are far from being coextensive even now with the profession of the Christian faith. The charities of Catholic and Mediæval Europe differed essentially from those of modern and Protestant Anglo-Saxondom; and it would be hard to match in the annals of Pagan and Imperial Rome that indifference to the sufferings of the poor, and that ignorance of the first principles of human economy, which disgraced the legislation on pauperism of Christian England under the House of Tudor, and still deform the administration of charity in many countries reputed Christian.

On the other hand, nothing is more certain than that some of the leading features of the modern "organization of charity" adorned the social order of ancient times. The *eranistes*, of Athens, were the prototypes of the mediæval and the modern societies of mutual assistance. The public schools and the dispensaries of Athens flourished for years before Pisistratus thought it desirable to court popularity by establishing the first *Hotel des Invalides*, of which Western history preserves the account; and no small portion of the medical experience of Hippocrates was gained in his practice as a public physician. Nay, as Boeckh truly observes, the whole spirit of the legislation of Solon breathes respect for the rights of the weak, and charitable protection for the poor. The sliding scale of Athenian taxation was itself, to all intents and purposes, a measure of "organized charity." And in the *North American Review* for January of this year the legitimate boast of Isocrates is quoted, in praise of Athens, "that no citizen was destitute of the necessaries of life, or was reduced, to the shame of the State, to beg his bread of those whom he accosted."

The Institution of Slavery, as it existed in the ancient Grecian world, was itself a practical organization of charity, the results of which were perhaps less objectionable than are those of modern pauperism.

Under Rome the Republic, the charity of the commonwealth was systematic and constant. It was dispensed in the helpful form of grants of land, and through the connections of client with patron; but it was none the less an organization of charity, and was so understood to be by the best thinkers of antiquity. Under the Empire, this system was immensely developed. That particular form of charity, on behalf of which Mr. Everett so eloquently pleaded on Tuesday night, was carried out in Rome under the Cæsars on a scale of unrivaled magnificence. "Protective Emigration" was the chief resource of the domestic policy of the Emperors. When Julius rose to supreme power, Plutarch tells us that he found 320,000 citizens inscribed on the "list of public assistance;" and cutting off 170,000 of these at once, he sent them away from the city in organized colonies throughout Italy and into Africa. The rest he enrolled under the eye of the Government for assistance at their homes. This plan of colonization dated far back beyond the Cæsarian epoch. By the year 532, U. C., 53 colonies had been founded in Italy alone on this principle. Augustus followed the example of his uncle. He established a Prefecture of the Annona for the regulation of the public charities, and haunted as he was by a perpetual horror of blood, he consecrated a large sum out of the confiscations decreed by himself, to founding a *Mont-de-Piété* or National Loan Office for gratuitous loans to the embarrassed and the poor. Subsequent Emperors pursued a similar policy. Tiberius, albeit one of the meanest of men, established a bank with a capital of $5,500,000, which advanced money for three years without any interest on hypothecations of twice the sum loaned. Alexander Severus made a direct war on mendicity, "that the public might not be pained by the sight of beggars"—extended the scheme of protective emigration, founded free schools for the poor, and established *entrepôts* for the security of the goods of the people. And Marcus Aurelius reared on the Capitol hill a temple to Charity as the noblest of virtues. All of these indications of the attention bestowed on the poor of ancient Rome were independent, be it observed, of those systems of *largesse*, which fostered the cry of *panem et circenses*, and fed the popular indolence with luxury and lust.

The extant memorials of private life at Rome are equally eloquent. Pliny the Younger, whose letters reveal to us more of the private life of a Roman gentleman than any other authority, not only gave over $50,000 to the city of Como for public purposes, but founded a permanent fund for the use of parents too poor to nurture their children, and urged his fellow-citizens to endow public schools, offering to bear himself one-third of the expense.

Instances are frequent of endowments for charitable purposes consecrated by affection to the memory of the dead, as in the case of the asylum for young girls, built by Antoninus Pius, in honor of Faustina, precisely as we now find wards in hospitals, and chairs in Universities, baptized by the names of their founders. And the Velleian tablet, which is one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity, records the creation of a fund by the Emperor Trajan, for the benefit of the children of the poor in the country of Placentia. This fund, as we learn, from Dion Cassius, was but one of many established by Trajan, who advanced more than $4,000,000 to various proprietors at an interest or rent of 5 per cent., to be forever devoted to similar objects.

It would be easy to expand the discussion of this subject to an indefinite length, but it is enough to show that the sacred work of public Charity was far from being neglected, as is so commonly supposed, among the most civilized peoples of antiquity. Our only advantage (and it is a great one, doubtless) over the Greeks and the Romans, consists in the nobler impulses placed at our disposal by the religion which we enjoy; and it is of some importance, surely, that we should be made to feel the necessity of putting forth our most strenuous efforts, if we would vindicate the superiority of our opportunities over those of by-gone generations, in the vaster scope and more admirable completeness of our works of mercy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Chances for the Defeat of Lecompton in the House.

Detailed Statement of the Encounter Between Messrs. Keitt and Grow.

Illness of Senator Douglas—Proof of Fraud in the Kansas Election—The Patent Laws, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 7.

There have been various reports of duels to grow out of the difficulty in the House on Saturday morning, but they are all false. The feeling between all parties is unexpectedly amicable.

The Anti-Lecompton men feel very confident of being able to carry Harris' motion to-morrow, by five to ten majority. When the House is full there are ninety-one Republicans without Matteson; twenty-five Anti-Lecompton Democrats who are pledged to stand together at all hazards; three Know-Nothings ditto, Harris and Davis of Maryland, and Gilmer of North-Carolina: Total, *one hundred and nineteen*. Give Lecompton all the rest, and they have *one hundred and fourteen*. Among these are Millson, who says that he will not vote for Lecompton; Corning and Searing, who are absent, without pairing; Clay, who is very doubtful; Niblock, who is probably against it, and two or three very doubtful South Americans. I do not believe a single one of the opposition will flinch, excepting possibly Dewart.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats have had regular meetings, and have a thorough organization. They are resolved not to be ostracized for their course, but will stand together against any such attempt on any one of their number or friends. Groesbeck, Haskins, Harris and Montgomery have been appointed a Committee to write an address at the proper time sustaining their course.

Speaker Orr promises that if the Committee is ordered he will follow the usual parliamentary rule, and appoint a majority of Anti-Lecomptonites. If he does not, it is intended to take the appointment out of his hands.

Senator Douglas is quite ill to-day. He has received from Kansas the united testimony of the three Judges of election at the Delaware Crossing precinct, showing that only forty-three votes were polled there and sent by Jack Henderson to Lecompton, when Calhoun's brother-in-law counted them, and entered them as three hundred and seventy odd, thus giving a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature.

The subject of the Patent Laws has been before Congress in one shape or another for years. That some legislation is necessary to simplify the Patent-Office business, lessen the probabilities of litigation, and protect more securely both the inventors and the public at large, has long been apparent, but it has seemed almost impossible to get any definite action on the subject. This year two bills looking to this object were introduced, one by Hon. George Taylor of New-York, and the other by Dr. Chaffee of Massachusetts. The two projects have now been harmonized through the efforts of those gentlemen, and it is probable that the Committee on Patents will not report the bill as modified. It involves several important changes, as follows:

1. It makes the Patent-Office independent of any other Department of the Government, and increases the Patent fees to meet the increased expense.
2. It creates a Board of Examiners-in-Chief in order to secure uniformity in granting letters Patent.
3. It provides for an appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, and makes his decision final.
4. It limits the time within which complaint of interference can be made to two years, after which time it compels the parties to go in Chancery and take proof regularly in Court to test the right of the parties.
5. It removes the restriction against foreigners, and makes all persons equal without regard to citizenship.
6. It permits no withdrawals, no additional improvements, no disclaimers, and no *caveat*.
7. It compels the attendance of witnesses as in civil suits, and authorizes magistrates in all the States to take testimony; and, finally, it fully developes the bill in equity.

It is claimed for this bill that it will do much good in checking the indiscriminate issue of Patents, properly encourage inventive genius, and fully protect the rights of the public. It is to be hoped that Congress will give time to its examination, and pass it if found valuable, as it is supposed to be.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The affray in the House on Friday morning still affords an animated subject for conversation, but there is no probability that any further difficulty will occur between the two principal belligerents, growing out of the encounter. The account given of the conversation and engagement between Messrs. Keitt and Grow, on the authority of a member of Congress, in Saturday's dispatch, was not designed as an authentic statement, but was given on application, as embodying his impression at the time. The friends of Mr. Keitt, who were in his vicinity, says he was not knocked down by Mr. Grow, but was wrenched from his hold on the latter by Mr. Reuben Davis, who interfered as a peace-maker; and further that, as Mr. Keitt premeditated no disturbance with Mr. Grow, he the more sincerely regrets its occurrence.

It is uncertain when the anti-Lecompton Constitution Democrats will issue their address, giving their reasons why they cannot vote for the admission of Kansas under that instrument. It has not yet been finished by the Committee having it in charge.

The *Union*, of this morning, reads Mr. Harris, of Illinois, out of the party, calling him and the Democrats who act with him, a little corporal's guard, and renegades.

Detailed Account of the Keitt and Grow Fight—Prospects for Mr. Harris' Motion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858.

The telegraph has already given you a general statement of the fact that we had a grand row in the House of Representatives at about 4 o'clock this morning, but some additional particulars may be found of interest. The Anti-Lecompton men yesterday determined to have a vote at once upon the proposition of Mr. Harris to refer the Constitution of Kansas to a Select Committee, with instructions to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed in connection with the formation of that instrument and the elections held under it. The Lecomptonites, upon counting noses, found themselves decidedly in the minority, and so determined to stave off the vote until they should have had time to consult, and, if possible, effect changes enough to save defeat. So they began the game of factious opposition, resorting to calls of the Yeas and Nays on motions to adjourn, calls of the House, &c., &c. This they kept up from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 6 this morning, the Anti-Lecompton men pressing steadily for a vote on the previous question, and expressing their determination never to yield it. The Douglas Democrats were as firm and unyielding in the contest as the most faithful of the Republican leaders, and deserve all praise for their conduct.

Everything passed off, however, in excellent temper, and with less excitement than is usual to night sessions, until nearly 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Grow, who is the recognized Republican leader in the House, went over to the Democratic side of the Hall to talk with Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania. As he turned to leave, Mr. Quitman rose and asked to make an explanation. Mr. Grow objected to any speeches which were out of order, and then started down the aisle with a view of returning to his own seat, when Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, called out to him, asking, "Why don't you go over on your own side, God d—n you, if you want to object? What business have you over on this side, any how?" or something to that effect.

Mr. Grow replied, quietly and coolly, saying, "This is a free hall, and I have the right to object from any part of it, when I choose." Then, in response to an appeal from Mr. Harris, of Indiana, Mr. Grow withdrew his objection, in order to permit Gen. Quitman to go on. By this time, Keitt, who seems to have supposed that he had only to look ferociously at a Northern man to wilt him—and who presumed, perhaps, upon the fact that he is a more athletic man than the gentleman from Pennsylvania—had crossed over to meet Mr. Grow. As the latter was about to pass, Keitt inquired in a ruffianly tone, "What did you mean by that answer which you gave me just now?"

"I meant precisely what I said—that this is a free hall, and I will object from whatever part of it I see fit," was Mr. Grow's reply, as he looked his assailant calmly in the face. The chivalrous and gentlemanly South Carolinian returned to the charge, saying: "I'll show you, you d——d Black Republican puppy!" Mr. Grow, still unexcited, answered, "You may think me what you please, Mr. Keitt; but let me tell you that no nigger-driver shall come up from his plantation to crack his lash about *my* ears!" "We'll see about that," said Keitt, as he caught Mr. Grow by the throat. Mr. G. threw his assailant's hand off, and Mr. Reuben Davis, also of Mississippi, who had followed Mr. Keitt, evidently with the intention of restraining him, interposed at once for peace.

This ended the difficulty for an instant, but almost immediately Keitt broke from Mr. Davis and rushed upon Grow, seizing him again by the throat, when the latter planted a blow under the left ear of "the gentleman from South Carolina," which sprawled him fairly upon his face on the floor. Mr. K. picked himself up and after some ineffectual and random passes, left the hall and was seen no more until after the *mêlée* ended, except by some friends who sponged his bruises. I understand he is under the impression that he *stubbed his toe*, and so fell! The mistake, certainly, is excusable, for the blow which he finally provoked from Mr. Grow's long-suffering patience, was so severe that he would hardly be expected to have any very clear recollection of the circumstances.

These transactions, which take so much time to relate, were the work of a very few minutes, and all occurred on the Democratic side of the House. When the blow was struck, a dozen Southern men rushed towards the parties, some doubtless to keep the peace, and others to have a hand in the fight. Barksdale, of Mississippi, McQueen, of South Carolina, Craige, of North Carolina, and Reuben Davis were prominent in the scrimmage. Barksdale specifically states, and I doubt not truly, that his only object was to separate the contestants. He and other opponents seized upon Grow at once, as Keitt was already *hors du combat*. To gentlemen on the other side of the hall, it looked very much as though the gentleman from Pennsylvania was about to be cut into mince-meat, and the Anti-Lecompton men rushed over in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. Washburne, of Illinois, and his brother, of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilkenny fight on a magnificent scale. Barksdale had hold of Grow, when Potter struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. Barksdale turning around and supposing it was Elihu Washburne who struck him dropped Grow, and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. Cadwallader Washburne perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr. Barksdale, and seized him by the hair, apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and pummeling him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. Barksdale's wig came off in Cadwallader's left hand—and his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. This ludicrous incident unquestionably did much towards restoring good nature subsequently,—and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion Barksdale restored his wig wrong side foremost.

There seems to be very little method in the struggle, and it was hard to tell who was in for earnest and who was trying to restore order. The Speaker yelled and rapped for order, without effect. The Sergeant-at-Arms stalked to the scene of battle, mace in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the Speaker's gavel. Owen, Lovejoy and Lamar, of Mississippi, were pawing each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. Mott, the gray-haired Quaker representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. Davis, of Mississippi, got a severe but accidental blow from Mr. Grow, and various gentlemen sustained slight bruises and scratches. A Virginia representative, who thought Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in," laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was peremptorily ordered to desist or be knocked down. Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, caught up a heavy stone-ware spittoon, with which to "brain" whoever might seem to deserve it, but fortunately did not succeed in getting far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance; and all over the Hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately, it did not last long, and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored, several gentlemen were found to present an excessively tumbled and disordered appearance, but there remained little else to recall the excitement. Gentlemen of opposite parties crossed over to each other to explain their pacific dispositionns, and that they got into a fight where their only purpose was to *prevent* a fight. Mutual explanations, and a hearty laugh at the ludicrous points of the drama, were followed by quiet and a return to business. Disgraceful though all such scenes are, it must be admitted that Mr. Grow was in no degree responsible for this. He was brutally assailed, and defended himself at last only after forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. If the lesson which he impressed upon his assailant shall have the effect of restraining henceforth Mr. KEITT's exhibitions of insolence, and his offensive affectations of superiority over his equals, I don't know that the result will have been too dearly purchased. He seems to have labored for years under the impression that a man who don't own negroes can be trodden upon with impunity, and it is to be hoped that his present discomfiture will inspire him with the respect for his colleagues which is their due.

The contest upon the yeas and nays throughout the long night certainly seems to make the death of the Lecompton Constitution. Its opponents triumphed at last, and forced from the Administration men an agreement that on Monday next the vote shall be taken upon Mr. HARRIS' motion for a reference, without any delay, on any further factious opposition, —and thereupon an adjournment was carried. I confess to some misgivings as to the propriety of yielding to them even so far as to postpone the final question until Monday. They know now just how many votes they want, and as success is vital to the Administration, the most desperate efforts will be made between this and Monday to change the votes, or induce men to absent themselves. Having the power this morning, it would have been better to finish the work up at once. It is scarcely to be anticipated, however, that any of the Northern Democrats who struggled so faithfully all through the night, to secure to the people of Kansas their just rights, will fall by the way now. They have put their hands to the plow, and are not likely to turn back again. It is reasonable to hope that within a few hours after this reaches the public eye, the Lecompton Constitution will be in the hands of a Committee, whose official report of *the facts* of the Kansas imbroglio cannot fail to satisfy a decided majority of Congress that it never ought to be forced upon a protesting people. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

CONCLUSION OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[The most of the following report appeared in a large portion of our Saturday morning's edition.]

Two o'clock A. M.—The names of absentees were called, and the yeas and nays taken on excusing each of them. These proceedings were occasionally interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, unacceptably proposed by way of variety that the House have a few speeches.

Mr. GROW objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one-tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats,—a few were smoking cigars, and others going to and coming from the refreshment rooms.

Mr. QUITMAN had a proposition to make. It was now manifest that all this contest would come to no practical result. He had no authority to speak for his friends, but he suggested they come to the understanding that all motions subsequent to the previous question shall be withdrawn.

Just at this point, the House was thrown into the most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

Mr. GROW was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, when Mr. KEITT and a friend approached him. A squabble quickly took place between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT. Mr. KEITT struck Mr. GROW, when the parties were separated by friends. They then exchanged words in an evidently excited and menacing manner, when Mr. KEITT again dealt a blow at Mr. GROW, the latter knocking him down. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.

That functionary carrying his mace of office together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. QUITMAN proposed that they now adjourn, and take the question on the reference of the Kansas Message on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side, "No," "No," "No."

The confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he foresaw that disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting questions connected with Kansas.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished the gentleman from Mississippi (BARKSDALE) to know that he (CAMPBELL) was his peer.

A member of Congress, who was witness to the difficulty in the House between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT, gives the following particulars:

Mr. GROW objected to Mr QUITMANS's making any remarks. Mr. KEITT said, "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House." Mr. GROW responded, "This is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases" Mr. KEITT then came up to Mr. GROW and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that." Mr. GROW replied, "I mean just what I say. This is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. KEITT—(taking Mr GROW by the throat)—said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. GROW knocked up his hand, saying, "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. KEITT then again grabbed Mr. GROW by the throat, and Mr. GROW knocked his hand off, and Mr. KEITT coming at him again, Mr. GROW knocked him down. The fight took place at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Further difficulties are apprehended.

Three o'clock—The House is still voting by Yeas and Nays, to excuse absentees.

Mr. QUITMAN wished to make a proposion, with the view of ending this unprofitable contest.

Objections were made, but were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. QUITMAN's proposition read that all motions now pending, since the call for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, shall be withdrawn, and that a vote shall then be taken on the demand for the previous question, and if carried, the House will then adjourn till Monday, and at 1 o'clock on that day a vote shall be taken on the main question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, hoped the proposition would be adopted, as it embraced everything gentlemen could ask for.

Mr. COBB said no man had a right to compromise his position without consulting him.

Mr. STANTON thought the proposition just and hoped it would be agreed to unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS said as the proposition was for a vote to be taken to-night he objected.

The Speaker said he could not entertain the proposition without unanimous consent, and this was denied.

Four o'clock—The House has just refused to adjourn. There is no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas Message.

Ten o'clock—From 4 to 6½ o'clock the time of the House was wasted on trivial motions.

At the latter hour, Mr. QUITMAN submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday next, when the subject now under consideration (the Kansas Message) shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions shall be taken without being further delayed by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given to the introduction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, for aid to the Colored Home of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, that the new town in Hamilton County be called Rocky Lake.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PATTERSON, by bill, to determine the title of JAMES HAY to the estate of the late JOHN G. LEAKE.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably, relative to the Wallabout Burial Ground.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. AMES, to amend the law of 1851 relative to warehousemen, wharfingers, and others, and to prevent Frauds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law taking private property for public purposes. Also, to amend the law relative to Savings Institutions.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, relative to the Mechanics' Banking Association, the North River Bank, and the Grocers' Bank of New-York.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. WINNE, from the People's Line Steamboat Company, for the establishment of Steamboat Wharves.

By Mr. FRAZER, for the reduction of lawyers' fees.

By Mr. BRIGGS, against the Senate bill relative to foreclosure of mortgage. Also, the usual number for closing canals on Sunday, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. DELANEY, favorably, to amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of New York. Also, to prevent the disturbance of religious bodies.

By Mr. MCNETT, defining the mode in which the New-York and Erie, and Buffalo and New-York City Railroads, may, under the charter, purchase real estate.

Also, fixing the time for the reimbursement of the stock of the State, loaned to the Long Island Railroad Company.

The resolution inviting the clergy of Albany, Troy and Greenbush, to officiate at the daily meetings of the House, came up in the shape of a report.

Mr. LAW moved to amend by proceeding to elect a Chaplain to the House. He urged the amendment on the ground that the clergy were not rich and that the pittance awarded by the State might smooth the declining years of some poor deserving minister.

Messrs. SEELY, ENGS and HUTCHINSON opposed the election of a Chaplain, citing the experience of WASHINGTON against it

After a long debate the report of the Committee was adopted.

The bill to amend the act relative to the Company for navigating lakes and rivers was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the payment of officers during the disorganization, the House received back from the Senate.

On motion, the vote passing the bill was reconsidered, in order to bring the bill again before the House.

The bill was sent back to the Committee on Ways and Means.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. LANING, to repeal the Canal Contracting Board bill of 1857.

By Mr. W. F. JONES, to appoint three Loan Commissioners.

By Mr. MOORE, to regulate the fare on the Second-avenue railroad in New-York.

By Mr. DELANEY, to prohibit the reception of presents by Commissioners or officers of the Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. DYCKMAN, to amend the City Hall act of 1857.

By Mr. SMITH, to amend the New-York Fire Commissioners' bill.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A man named WM. W. GURNEY, and his sister-in-law, ELVIRA BATES, were arrested here to-day, charged with counterfeiting United States coin. In their possession were found a quantity of counterfeits, consisting of twenty shilling, dollar, half-dollar and twenty-five cent pieces, in a finished and unfinished state. After their examination before the police magistrate they were held to bail. Subsequently the United States Commissioner issued warrants for them, and they are now in the custody of the United States Marshal, as also a step-daughter of Mrs. BATES. The police have been on the look out for two weeks, but until to-day were unable to obtain a clue as to where the bogus coin came from.

Alleged Attempt to Poison a Family.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

ROBERT P. KIRKPATRICK was arrested here, to-day, on the charge of having attempted to poison his brother EDWIN and his family. The testimony preliminary to the examination elicited the fact that the latter had been annoyed for several years by the reception of anonymous letters, designed to destroy his domestic peace. The daguerreotype of a young woman, whom it was alleged that he had seduced, was sent to his wife, and recently a mince pie, containing arsenic, was received at his house, both of which are alleged to have been sent by ROBERT, who is held for a further examination.

Governor Bissell's Veto Sustained.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the case of the Apportionment bill last Winter, signed, but afterwards vetoed by Governor BISSELL, the Supreme Court have given a decision in favor of the legality of the veto.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—LOSS OF THE STEAMER SUNBEAM.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived here from Havana last night, but brought no news of importance.

The steamer *Sunbeam* sunk in the Red River today, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The Washington and Georgetown Banks.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

All the Banks of this city, and the Bank of Commerce, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, resumed specie payment of all their liabilities this morning.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Saturday 2 P. M.—Barometer 30 inches. Thermometer 37. Wind W. Cloudless.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Noon.—Weather clear and pleasant. Barometer, 30.290 inches. Ther. 31°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 7	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Boston	A. M.	W.	27°	Blustering wind.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	29°	Snowing hard.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	18°	Cloudy- like snow.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Beautiful weather.
Eastport, Me.	A. M	N.	7°	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	9°	Cloudy—cold.
Sackville	a M.	N.N.W.	7°	Cloudy.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	9°	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M	N.N.W.	3°	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	39°	Cool, pleasant.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	—	Cloudy and cold.
Detroit, Mich	A. M.	—	19°	Cloudy.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	8°	Clear, pleasant.
Quebec, C. E.	A. M.	W.	b29.72	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	30°	Appearance snow.
Indianap's, Ind	A M.	—	34°	Snowing.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	20°	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	30°	Cloudy.
PrairieduChi'n	A M.	—	24°	Snowing.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	28°	Snowing.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	28°	Snowing.
Cairo, Ill.	A. M.	—	—	Clear and mild.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	28°	Light snow.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	27°	Snowing fast.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	—	20°	Snowing.
Washington	A. M	N. W.	33°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	23°	Clear, pleasant.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	33°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	W.	33°	Clear.
Boston Mass.	M.	—	27°	Clear.
Springfield, Ms	M.	W.	23°	Clear and pleasant.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	—	27°	Clear.
Pittsfield Mass.	P. M.	W	22°	Cloudy.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	W.	28°	Clear and pleasant.
Manchester, Vt	P. M	N. W.	27°	Pleasant.
St. John. N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	15°	Clear.
Philadelphia	P. M.	S. W.	33°	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	P. M.	W	40°	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	S. W.	38°	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass	P. M.	W.	38°	Clear.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Mild—ap. rain.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	36°	Appearance snow.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	—	Snowing little.
Hornellsville	P. M.	N. W.	—	Snowing slightly.

UNJUST RUMORS CONCERNING A SIXTH WARD POLICEMAN.—As to the case of the Policeman charged with burglary, which we published on Saturday, we find, on further examination, that the whole story has the following foundation only: Early in January, Mr. Carland made a statement concerning the robbery of his drinking-saloon, No. 25 Chambers-street, to the Deputy Superintendent. The Deputy Superintendent called in the Policeman on that beat, and announcing the nature of what he had heard, told him that he could see through it all, and ordered him to return to his beat, as usual. During the last week two other robberies were committed in the same neighborhood, and affidavits were filed with the Mayor by the persons robbed. The Policeman implicated in the rumor that we published, on reading it Saturday morning, called at once on the Superintendent and requested that the whole matter be investigated. But the Superintendent assured him that there was nothing to investigate;—the rumor had evidently been started by some person anxious to divert attention from his own culpability. He ordered the patrolman to return to his post and do his duty as usual. The information was received by our reporter from two of the parties whose premises were robbed. We have good reason to believe that the suspicions were entirely unfounded, and that the party implicated is entirely innocent. When Fritz's house was robbed he was at the Station-house in bed; when Carland's was robbed he was on duty, and, from all the testimony thus far gathered, took just the course that his duty as a Policeman required of him. Osborne's building was not robbed at all. The back door was left open, apparently by a boy in the shop, but nothing was found missing.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Man Killed in a Tenement House—Stabbed with a Sword.

On Sunday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, an affray took place in the tenement house No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, in which a man named John Dooley was run through with a sword-cane in the hands of Martin Dowd, and instantly killed. The circumstances connected with the homicide are as follows: Some three weeks ago Dowd hired two rooms on the first floor of the house mentioned, and contrary to his agreement with the landlord, turned them into a groggery. This incensed the other inmates of the house, for there were frequent rows late at night at the place. On Saturday night a gang of rowdies convened in the groggery, and, after drinking several times, became noisy and quarrelsome. Dooley was awakened by the noise, arose, put on a portion of his clothes, went down stairs, and insisted that the noise should be stopped. Exasperated at his interference, Dowd seized him by the throat and thrust him into an adjoining room. After releasing his hold, Dowd struck Dooley over the head with a champagne bottle. A general fight soon ensued, in which nearly all present joined. A son of Dooley, who slept up stairs in a room adjoining his father's, was awakened by the noise, and came down among the belligerents. He rushed at once to the rescue of his father, and succeeded in getting him safely up stairs. As they were about entering the old man's room Dowd sprang upon them with a sword-cane, and stabbed the elder Dooley to the heart. The old man fell dead in the hallway, and Dowd immediately ran to his sleeping room, in the rear of the bar-room, and locked himself in. Information of the homicide was at once given to the Eighteenth Ward Police, and officers O'Conner and Young went to the house to arrest Dowd. Before they could arrest him, the officers were obliged to burst open the door of his room. On searching his trunk they found the sheath of the sword cane. The dirk portion lay beside the deceased. Wm. Ryan, John Ryan, and Thomas Connor and wife were arrested by the Police as witnesses, and together with Dowd, taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house. The deceased was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and several children. He was a stucco painter by trade, and for the past six years has worked for Mr. A. J. Gawey, No. 52 Third-avenue. Dowd is an Irishman, about 35 years of age, and for the past two years has kept a low groggery in First avenue, near Twentieth-street. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Gamble, to-day, at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house.

FIGHT IN A LAGERBIER SALOON—A MAN TERRIBLY BEATEN.—A fight took place about 1¾ o'clock this morning, in LINDERMULLER's lagerbier saloon, No. 210 William-street, and one person—a Frenchman named HENRY MIRABEAU—was so shockingly beaten that it is thought he cannot recover. He was conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Police-station.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE—Theodore Lewis, Walter Patterson and Montague Benton Fabien, who kept an office at No. 315 Washington-street, ostensibly for the purchase and sale of real estate, and the transaction of general agency business, were arrested on Saturday, charged with an attempt to swindle a merchant by the illegal sale of 1,500 barrels of flour. The parties named represented to Mr. J. F. Roeck, a merchant doing business at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, that they had 1,500 barrels of flour stored in the building they occupied, which they desired to sell. Mr. Roeck purchased the flour for shipment to Europe, agreeing to pay $5,000 in cash, on delivery of the flour, and the balance within a short time. On Saturday morning Mr. Roeck ascertained that the flour belonged to Mr. Jesse Hoyt. With a view to entrap the intended swindlers, Mr. Roeck called at the police head-quarters and stated the facts of the case to the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Carpenter deputed Officers McCord and Wildey, of the detective police, to take charge of the matter. The officers went to Mr. Roeck's store and waited till the bogus flour dealers, who had been sent for, arrived, and the stipulated sum of $5,000 was paid to them. The officers then made their appearance and took the three persons into custody. After compelling them to restore the $5,000, they searched them, and found upon them a number of worthless certificates of stock and articles of agreement, purporting to be connected with various extensive mining operations in California, Virginia and other places. A number of answers to advertisements for partners, which had been inserted in newspapers, were found. The parties protested vehemently against the arrest and search as an outrage upon their character and position. The prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for examination.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.—Sargeant Birney, of the Mayor's office, and the squad of men under his charge, on Saturday night made a descent on a gambling house at the corner of Grand-street and East Broadway. They found about thirty persons actively engaged in "bucking against faro." As soon as the presence of the officers become known there was a terrible scrambling to get out of the way. Some by jumping out of the windows managed to escape. The officers arrested Frederick Gowans, the alleged proprietor of the place, and James Brown and John Thomas, "dealers." Seventeen of the "bettors" were arrested, who gave their names as J. S Stephens, Geo. Wright, Phillip Armstrong, Henry Clark, John Smith, James Norris, Geo. Gillespie, Edward Gallington, Thos. Fagan, Leonard Mansfield, John W. Nelson, James Adams, Edward Dunn, James Rice, John Alexander, Morris Hart and E. C Winters. They were marched off to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house. The police also took possession of the faro table, checks, deal-box, game-markers and $131 in money. Alderman Adams of the Eighth Aldermanic District having been sent for came to the Station-house and released the prisoners on their own recognizance to appear this morning before the Mayor. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning when they were let off. Justice Steers had been sent for by some of the party to assist in their rescue, but the action of Alderman Adams rendered his presence useless. Lemuel Marshall and John Mathews, keepers of a gambling house at No. 203 Bowery, were arrested on Saturday on complaint of Andrew Lemmon. They were both held by the Mayor to answer.

The Reception of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha.

The joint committee from both Boards of the Common Council, appointed specially to arrange for the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, have held two meetings. It was stated in the resolution by which the committee was appointed that the arrangements should be in accordance with the views of the Mayor, as expressed in his message. At the first meeting, and soon after the committee had organized, the Mayor appeared and said he had been given to understand that the Rear-Admiral only intended remaining in the City two days, and he thought the Consul, in notifying him of the expected arrival, did not anticipate from the Common Council anything more than an official recognition and an invitation to visit the institutions. MOHAMMED PASHA would visit the country on official business, and it was not expected that he would be received as if he were President of the United States. He advised the committee to see the Consul, ascertain the probable stay of the Admiral, and what would be the most acceptable way in which to evince due respect. Alderman BRADLEY understood the Admiral and suite would number seventeen persons, and thought $5,000 should be appropriated to defray the expenses of his reception; but, finally, all action was postponed until the Consul could be consulted. For that purpose a sub-committee was appointed, and an adjournment was had until Saturday last. On that day, at 2 P. M., the Committee met again, and nothwithstanding there was not a quorum present, the Chairman (Alderman BOOLE) suggested the propriety of proceeding, because the Admiral was expected in a short time, and delay might frustrate their designs. Councilman VAN TINE, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, reported that they had visited Mr. SMITH the Consul, and that he informed them that the Admiral had passed through France, where national hospitality was extended to him. He then went to England, where he intended to remain till after the marriage of the Princess Royal. From England he was to have come to New-York *en route* to Washington, where he is to be received with public honors by the President and the General Government. It was not expected that the Rear-Admiral would remain long in this City, and the Consul stated that he would probably spend eight or nine hundred thousand dollars. Alderman TUCKER agreed with the Mayor, that the reception should not be attended with great expense; and thought it should not be equal to what would be done if the Sultan himself should come. He was in favor of affording the most satisfactory opportunity for the Admiral to visit the various institutions, and to see all that he might desire to see; but he was opposed to furnishing hotel accommodations. He thought $1,500 would be sufficient for that purpose. Others held different views. Some favored a hotel, and others thought $5,000 would be little enough to pay necessary expenses. At length Councilman GENET moved that $2,500 be appropriated to defray the expenses. Councilman BUNCE moved to amend by limiting the amount to $2,000, which was carried. A Committee of five was then appointed to select accommodations for the Admiral and *suite*. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, after an agreement that the matter be reported to the Board of Aldermen this evening.

The Kidnapping Case—New Developments.

Some new developments were made on Saturday before the Mayor, in the case of GEORGE ANDERSON, the colored man alleged to have been inveigled from this City to Richmond, Va., by a man named MASON THOMAS, and there sold as a slave. Several affidavits were presented, which set forth the fact that ANDERSON was born in this City, and detailed his history up to the time of his abduction. The affidavits are said not only to show THOMAS guilty of the crime preferred against him, but to implicate parties living in this City as participators in this scheme. The publication of the affidavits is declared injudicious at the present time, as, if it were made, those implicated would at once hurry out of the way, and avoid arrest. The proof against THOMAS is considered so conclusive that on Saturday evening Mayor TIEMANN caused the following telegraphic dispatch to be sent to Richmond:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1858.

To the Hon. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond:

The Mayor has direct evidence that ANDERSON was inveigled away to be sold as a slave by THOMAS. An officer will be sent on with a requisition for THOMAS. Please detain him.

On Saturday afternoon a young woman of fine personal appearance presented herself before the Mayor and made an affidavit to the effect that she formerly lived in a disreputable house in Mercer-street; that she there made the acquaintance of THOMAS, and with him traveled South. While on this tour she heard and believed that he was intending to sell her as a slave, and fearing that he would effect his object, she escaped from his company and hastily returned.

☞ A Mr. FARMER, of No. 47 Ludlow-street, who has some curious notions concerning the means which should be adopted for relieving the suffering poor, has placed a sign in front of his premises with this strange device: "Plenty to eat and nothing to pay." The philanthropic gentleman has already expended $3,000 in feeding the hungry, and offers food gratis to all who will partake with him.

☞ The steamship *Fulton* left, at noon on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre, with 75 passengers, which is a comparatively large number for the season.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of two unknown men were found on Saturday morning by the Fourth Ward Police, floating in the water at the foot of Oliver-street, E. R. One was dressed in sailor garb, and the other had the appearance of a laborer. The Coroner held an inquest. One of the bodies was proved to be that of JAMES KELLY, a sailor, who fell overboard from a bark a few days ago, and the other that of JOHN RAFFERTY, who has been missing. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday on the body of an unknown man found drowned between two canal boats in the dock foot of Robinson-street. Verdicts were rendered in each case of supposed "accidental drowning."

FATAL FALL.—An Irish laborer, named MICHAEL COCHRANE, was found at an early hour on Saturday morning, lying dead in the yard of No. 24 City Hall-place. The wife of Officer CARR, of Sixth Ward, who lives in the same building, heard a man fall from the back stoop a few minutes previous. An inquest was held by the Coroner and it was shown that the deceased, in attempting to ascend the stoop while intoxicated, fell to the bottom, fatally injuring himself. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

Fires.

FIRE IN CEDAR STREET.—At 6 o'clock Saturday night a fire was discovered in the attic of the fourth-story brick building No. 26 Cedar street. The flames were confined to the attic and roof. Messrs. CLAYTON & FERRIS, steam printers, who occupied the third, fourth and attic floors, had their stock damaged by water to the extent of about $300, which is covered by insurance. Messrs. TILTON & MCFARLAND, who occupied the first floor as an iron-safe wareroom, had their stock slightly damaged. The damage to the building is about $200. Insured.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—There was a slight fire yesterday afternoon in the new building corner of Pine and William streets. It was speedily extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Feb. 6.

State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Samuel Mettler and others*—Judgment heretofore entered on report of referee, against plaintiff, and in favor of defendants, affirmed with costs.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Gold Watches,

of all descriptions,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

for sale low by G. C ALLEN,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail,

No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ February.

With sleety shower and whistling blast,
And skies with leaden clouds o'ercast,
The months have run, though less severe
Than common to this time of year.

And ere the present month has done,
Beneath a slowly warming sun,
The gleaming crocus through the snow
Its yellow petal crown may show.

The birch will burst its silver buds,
The streams will swell with whirling floods,
And nature, wakening from her trance,
Once more through cloudless skies will glance.

And as by Spring, each flower and tree
Arrayed in fresh attire will be,
So men should imitate the year,
And in a different suit appear.

This fever-month attacks by stealth,
And blustery March will try the health;
But safe are they beyond all others,
Who wear the ARMOR OF SMITH BROTHERS.

Their beaver coats and woolen vests
Are the best bucklers for our breasts;
And, as New-York's experience teaches,
SMITH, GREAT IN ALL, EXCELS IN BREECHES!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Pacific Hotel.

No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.

JNO. PATTEN, JR., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ Secure your Doors.—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,

Nos. 90 and 93 Maiden-lane,

and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,

and

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,

For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,

Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,

No. 344 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Truss Cure Office, No 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Battery-place Hotel for sale at Auction —By E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, on the 9th February inst., at 12 M., Merchants' Exchange. Sale peremptory, under a decree of foreclosure. Terms accommodating. This property is bounded on Greenwich-st., Washington-st. and Battery-place.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MERSEREAU.—At Port Richmond, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. James Brownlee, DAVID V. P. SMITH, to ANNE MERSEREAU, all of Staten Island.

MCEWEN—FRASER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. J. H. Castle, of New-York, WILLIAM MCEWEN to ANNIE, eldest daughter of James Fraser, all of Saginaw Mich.

HASBROUCK—CAMPBELL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. A. H. Warner, Dr. CHARLES HASBROUCK to CATHARINE W. CAMPBELL, all of Hackensack.

BREWSTER—ALLYN.—In Ledyard, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Timothy Tuttle, Mr. WILLIAM F. BREWSTER, Esq., to Miss HANNAH ELLEN ALLYN, both of Ledyard.

DIED.

MCKENNA.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, Rev. PATRICK MCKENNA, Pastor of St. James' Church, James-st., New York, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 8 o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. McElhinney, No. 307 West 29th st., proceeding to St. James' Church, where a High Mass of Requiem will be offered up at 10 A. M. The reverend clergy of this and [illegible] dioceses, and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited, without further notice. The corpse will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GLASBY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY C., wife of Benjamin L. Glasby, aged [illegible] years and 4 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 8 at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Geo. E. La Faye, No. 527 Hudson st.

☞ Providence and New Orleans papers please copy.

KEYES.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, MARY J., daughter of William Keyes, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 82 East 30th st., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, HARRIET, wife of Thomas Netterville.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of her son, J. Thomas Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 68 36th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WEED.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, of consumption, KEZIA S. VEYRASSAT, eldest daughter of Enos H. and Eliza M. Weed, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 167 Monroe-st., on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Her virtues were many, and
Her faults were few.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, SARAH MAY, only child of Wm. M. and Dorcas Beekman, aged 7 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at their residence, No. 144 East 28th-st., on Monday, Feb 8, at 1 o'clock.

BAIRD.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET BAIRD, wife of the late William Baird, aged 33 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her father, John McCall, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 West 33d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o clock.

EAGLESON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb 6, of consumption, JULIA C. EAGLESON, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTONE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, JAMES JOHNSTONE, in his 45th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 101 West 22d st., to morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, MARGARET LITTLE in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Mr. David McMullen, No. 323½ Bowery, this Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WALL.—At Manhattanville, in this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN WALL, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family, and the employees of Messrs. D. F. Tiemann & Co., (with whom he had been for the last 25 years,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Melrose for interment. Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.

DEVEAU.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE A. DEVEAU, wife of Samuel Deveau, in the 50th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral service will be given in Tuesday's paper.

LASHER.—On Friday night, Feb. 5, WM. M. LASHER, in the 60th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of a painful illness, VINCENT LEMUEL, eldest son of Vincent and Tracy Emma Dill, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, corner Wyth-av. and Rush st., Brooklyn, E. D., near South 10th st. ferry, this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2½ P. M.

FANSHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM HENRY, son of David Fansher, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 8, at his late residence, No 37 Noble-st.

STILWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 6, SYLVANUS B. STILWELL, in the 58th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Henry st., Brooklyn. The friends of the deceased and of the family are invited to attend.

EASTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 8½ P. M., after a short and painful illness, of erysipelas, AUGUSTUS M. EASTMAN, aged 35 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, this Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother, Smith J. Eastman, Clinton-av., near Myrtle-av. Myrtle-av. cars at Fulton Ferry, and Flushing-av. cars at Williamsburg Ferries, cross Clinton av., near the residence.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

WARD.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Feb. 6, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, son of Dr. J. H. Ward, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Dr. Ward, in 4th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock

MCGREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of consumption, MARGARET wife of George McGregory, and daughter of the late Daniel Henderson, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

GATFIELD.—At William's Bridge, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, FRANK, son of John and Adelia F. Gatfield, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Harlem Railroad cars leave 26th st. and 4th-av. at 8¼ A. M.

FRANKLIN.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 7, CHARITY, widow of John Franklin, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, C. S. Franklin, and of her brother, Elijah Cornell, sons-in-law, W. S. Hastic and C. C Walden, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, at Flatbush, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock. Omnibuses leave Fulton Ferry every hour.

CHERBULIEZ.—In New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, of concussion of the brain, SARAH E., eldest child of David and Isabella Cherbuliez, aged 3 years and 2 months.

TOWNSEND.—At Providence, R. I., on Saturday, Feb. 6, Mrs MARIA B. TOWNSEND, wife of Samuel J. Townsend, formerly of this City, and second daughter of Robert Manchester, of Providence, R. I., in the 38th year of her age.

☞ Philadelphia and Utica papers please copy.

GODMAN.—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the residence of her son-in law, Dr. William Goldsmith, Mrs. ANGELICA GODMAN, daughter of Rembrandt Peale, and widow of John D. Godman, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy.

VERY UNFORTUNATE "PI."

The Editorial page of the old SUNDAY ATLAS was knocked completely into "pi," when going to press on Saturday night.

A new business connection has just been formed between its old Editor and proprietor, ANSON HERRICK, and AUGUSTUS G. SEAMAN, late of Washington city, and the form knocked into "pi" contained an announcement of this copartnership, as well as a promise of many future improvements in the future conduct of the paper.

Mr. LOUIS FITZGERALD TASISTRO, so widely known as a gentleman of great literary attainments, is to be associated in the future Editorial management, and a number of intensely local tales from the pen of CHARLES BURDETT, Esq., are to be published from week to week.

Altogether, the new proprietors promise to make the "old Atlas" the very first Sunday paper in the City.

IVORY COMBS.

DEPOT WITH

CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by our

LA BELLE LOCK,

which is proof against powder and burglars.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,

No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING

IN THE WORLD.

NAUMKEAG [illegible] s," at 6¼ cents.

Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,

Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,

OFFER FOR SALE

At the lowest market prices,

Their Spring importation, consisting in part of

SILK GOODS.

Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.

Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.

Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.

Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.

Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.

Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.

Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths

Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.

Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.

DRESS GOODS.

Plain Baréges, colored and black, all qualities.

Crêpe Marets, black and colored, all qualities.

Plain Mous. de Laines, all qualities.

Printed Baréges.

Barége Robes à Volants and à Quille.

Plain, Colored and Printed Perçales.

Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in Chintz colors.

Veil Baréges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.

Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.

Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.

&c., &c., &c.

Also, Agents for

"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.

"BISCHOFF's" "SEMPER IDEM."

"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros du Rhines.

M RUBINACCI'S Sewings.

VERITA'S Italian Cravats.

WOOLENS.

HILGER BROTHERS' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths.

Also,

Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

DAMAGED LINENS.—TABLE CLOTHS, prints, ginghams, muslins, black silks, cassimeres, satinets, alpacas, de laines, Swiss muslins, blankets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious [illegible]. Will send (free) the [illegible]

POLAR STAR LODGE, [illegible] F. A. M.—The members are hereby [illegible] a special meeting of the Lodge at [illegible] D, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. [illegible] purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our [illegible] Brother, WILLIAM FANSHER. Members of the [illegible] nity are respectfully invited to attend. By order

WILLIAM PENNEY, Secretary. W. M., N. [illegible]

FIVE YEARS AGO PEOPLE THO[illegible] me crazy, and called me quack for saying [illegible] Onguent would force the whiskers or moustaches [illegible] upon the smoothest face in six weeks without [illegible] jury to the skin. Now thousands testify that I [illegible] simple truth. My Onguent is $1 a bottle, sent to [illegible] of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 23½ Spr[illegible]

RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN [illegible] DRUGGIST.—The proprietor of a drug store doing [illegible] excellent business and having a large practice, [illegible] to leave for Europe in the Spring on account of [illegible], will dispose of his business. For particulars [illegible] at No. 191 1st-av., three doors from 12th-st.

GIBSON'S SYRUP HAS PROVEN ALL IS claimed for it. The very weakest person with liver or womb complaints, just try it. For sale by A. J. [illegible] & Co., Buffalo; Dr. Healy, Medina; Winslow & Youngs, Rochester; Delya & Brothers, Syracuse; [illegible] son & Comstock, Utica; Rossman & McKinstry, Hudson; M. L. Farnam, Poughkeepsie; I. C Chapman, Newburgh; and by one druggist in each town and village in the State, Ohio and Canada.

GIBSON'S SYRUP IN ALL CASES OF sexual incapacity and diseases of the spine or kidneys, is magical. Try it. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

GIBSON'S SYRUP CHANGES THE whole condition of the blood, and kills the [illegible] which feeds the fires of disease. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

GIBSON'S SYRUP IS OUT-SELLING [illegible] out-curing any other preparation. Let all [illegible] it try it. C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway.

GIBSON'S SYRUP IS CURING MORE Liver complaints and weakly persons than any other preparation now selling in market. Read the pamphlets. No humbug.

GIBSON'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY weakness in females, or scrofulous children, magically.

GIBSON'S SYRUP—CENTRAL DEPOT IS NO. 83 Washington-av., Albany, N. Y. JOS. CLARK.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,

(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)

Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of

MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,

AND OTHER PRINTS.

SPURIOUS COLORS—SECONDS OR IMPERFECTS AVOIDED.

MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Longdale, Wamsuttas,

AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,

Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SPRING DRY GOODS,

At No. 415 Broadway,

Corner of Lispenard-street,

Late the property of G. B. Williams & Company,

Formerly at No. 717 Broadway,

And assigned by them for the benefit of creditors.

The stock consists principally of

Printed Jaconets,

Lawns and Organdies,

Rich printed Baréges and Robes,

New Spring Silks,

De Laines, Muslins and Calicoes,

Linen Damask Table Cloths,

Sheetings, Shirtings, Towels, &c,

Gloves, Embroideries,

Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.

Chiefly of importation intended for the ensuing Spring sales, and which, on account of the late disastrous times, must now be forced to absolute and immediate sale.

By order of the assignees.

TERMS CASH.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on Monday

A choice assortment of their

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

At retail,

Canal, corner of Mercer,

200 Pieces

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASK,

In new and durable patterns,

For sale at low prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE OLD AND FAvorite Dry Goods Mart, well known as Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

The assignees intend selling the entire balance of the desirable stock of Dry Goods, at the above place, far below the prices before asked, to effect its entire clearance before the 27th inst., when they have to give up the premises to Adams & Spencer, Carpet dealers.

And would urge the public to avail themselves of this last chance of purchasing Dry Goods under these very favorable circumstances.

NECK TIES ONLY.

SMITH & BROUWER,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,

would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

consisting of

BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,

GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,

YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.

Also,

a complete assortment of

COTTON TIES,

JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.

Wet Goods from Auction.

ALL THE CHOICE LOTS,

SLIGHTLY WET, BUT WARRANTED PERFECT.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 8,

RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS,

RICH BLACK SILKS, (wet, but perfect,)

At 5s. per yard, invoice cost $1.

RICH BLACK SIKS, (warranted perfect,)

At 6s. per yard, invoice cost $1 25.

Also,

10 cases of PURE IRISH LINENS,

Consisting of

PURE LINEN SHIRTING at 2s. per yard.

PURE LINEN Damasks, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s and 4s per yard.

FINE DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOILIES,

From 6s. to 12s. per dozen,

Also,

5 CASES ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, (10-4 wide)

At 1s. 6d. per yard.

5 CASES ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, (perfect,)

At 6¼ cents per yard.

It should be understood, that these goods, though slightly wet, are warranted free from stain or injury.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, QUILTS AND LINEN GOODS

AT LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

Linen Shirtings, 25c to 28c. per yard.

4-4 Cotton Shirtings, 7½c. per yard.

4-4 Cotton Shirtings, super, 9c. per yard.

10-4 Cotton Sheetings, 2[illegible]c. per yard.

Huck Towels, super, $1 25 to $1 50 per dozen.

Huck, by the yard, super, 15c. per yard.

Napkins, $1 to $1 25 per dozen.

8-4 Table Damasks, 50c. to 75c. per yard.

Quilts, $1 to $1 12½ each.

Blankets,

Flannels,

Table Cloths,

Piano Covers, &c.,

At prices to suit the times.

BALANCE OF BANKRUPT STOCK.

PURCHASED FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CLOSING OUT.

FRENCH MERINOS, plain figured and ombrey striped, 56 and 75 cents per yard.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, (all wool,) $10, worth $15.

BLACK SILKS, (oil boiled,) 68c., 75c., and $1.

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, 85c. and $1, worth $1 [illegible] and $2.

DOUBLE-WIDTH DEBIEGE, 12½c. per yard.

DOUBLE-WIDTH WOOL PLAIDS, 25c. per yard.

DOUBLE-WIDTH VALENCIAS, 37½c., worth 75c.

SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS.

OLIVER MOWBRAY,

No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

1858.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

W. D. CROMWELL & CO.

Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.

No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,

No. 26 and 28 Park-place.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

CONSIGNMENT OF RICH DRESS SILKS,

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

SELLING OFF FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

At OLIVER MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand st.,

corner Forsyth.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*
NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 54 bbls. Ashes; 9,436 bbls. Flour; 68,558 bushels Corn; 194 bags Malt; 558 pkgs. Provisions; and 116 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls., at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,073 bbls., including 828 bbls. Pearls, and 1,245 bbls. Pots.

Montreal Ashes Trade Statistics for the month of January:

	1857.		1858.	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
Receipts in Jan'y, bbls.	1,340	770	672	181
Delivered in Jan'y, bbls.	911	333	648	83
St'k in store Feb. 1, bbls.	429	437	224	98

N. B.—In store on the 1st January, 1858, 347 Pots and 97 Pearls—in all, 444 bbls. There will be no further reference to the quantity left over from last year.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, Quercitron was scarce and in good demand, at $28 50 for first quality No. 1, ℔ ton. In Baltimore, some inquiry prevailed, but no sales of importance were effected. Good to prime parcels of No. 1 Quercitron were held at $23@$25, ℔ ton, but inferior parcels might probably be bought at $20 ℔ ton.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and nominal. Anthracite is in moderate demand at unchanged quotations. In Philadelphia, during the week, coal arrived sparingly, and orders were scarce. Hence, business was limited and rates were unaltered. In Baltimore, Cumberland Coal was partially neglected. The nominal rates were $4@$4 10 for fine, $4 25@$4 35 for run of mine, and $4 75@$4 85 ℔ ton for lump, cash, or interest added if on time, delivered on board at Locust Point. The various descriptions of Anthracite Coals were selling from the yards at from $5 75@$6 25 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is brisk and buoyant, sales having been reported, to-day of 2,800 bags, in lots, at from 8¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are in moderate demand within our range: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8½c.@11¼c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11½c.; Maracaibo, at 10¾c.@12¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8⅜c.@8½c., ℔ lb.

COPPER—Sales have transpired of 300,000 lbs. American Ingot at 21c. for Lake Superior, and 20c. for Baltimore; with 100,000 lbs. old Copper at 18c., for sheathing, and 15c. for yellow metal, ℔ lb.

COTTON—A fair inquiry continues to prevail, and we now quote Middling at 10⅞c.@11c. for Upland, and 11¼c.@11½c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

FISH—The demand is quite tame, and prices are almost nominal for Dry Cod and Mass. Mackerel. Smoked Herring have been obtained at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention both from home dealers and shippers, and prices have slightly improved. Sales have been reported since our last of about 18,500 bbls.,—more than half of this amount having been taken for export.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is pretty active and somewhat firmer. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is salable and steady. The transactions since our last comprise 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in demand and are quoted at $2 40@$2 45 for Layer, and $2@$2 10 for Bunch, ℔ whole box, cash and 4 months' credit. Other kinds are quiet, yet essentially unchanged in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very moderate demand at former rates. Sales 3,500 bushels, in lots, including Red Western (called Club) at $1 02; prime to choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 40; and Mixed Southern at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been pretty freely dealt in at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 30,000 bushels new crop at 64c.@65c. for Yellow, and 64c.@67c. for White, chiefly Southern, ℔ bushel. 2,000 bushels prime Northern Rye were procured at 70c., delivered, ℔ bushel, showing a decline. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained. Stock in first hands, to-day, 328,579, against 59,748 same period last year, and 52,381 same period in 1856.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been in better request at firmer prices, especially for Scotch Pig, which is in reduced supply. We quote: Scotch pig, $23@$25 50, cash, $26@$28, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined, usual terms, ℔ ton; English sheet, 3¾c.@4½c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, the *North American*, of this morning, says Pig Iron has been in request, and sales have been made of about 500 tons, mostly Anthracite, in lots, at $20@$21 50, cash, according to brand. Scotch Pig has been selling, as wanted, at $25, cash. In manufactured Iron there has not been much movement as yet, but the makers are firmer in their views, and rails are more inquired for, with sales at $50@$52 50, cash. English rails are quoted at $48@$50, cash, in bond in New-York, which is an advance.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Is arriving and selling slowly at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ lb. Old Lead, 4½c., cash, ℔ bbl.

LIME—Rockland, 66c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, chiefly for New-Orleans at firmer prices. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Porto Rico 22c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is much less freely offered at prices above the views of most buyers. Hence the business is restricted. Tar is quiet, yet steady. Resin is in fair request, including Common at $1 37½@$1 40 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4.—Turpentine remains the same as last quoted, with sales of 3,000 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Hard ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits—Sales on Monday of 168 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 40½c.; 600 do. at 41c. Tuesday 22 bbls. at 40½c., and 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon. Resin—On Monday 500 bbls. common sold at $1, and 2,500 on private terms; yesterday 750 do. at $1 ℔ bbl. and 2,000 at same price ℔ 310 lbs. Tar has advanced 10c. and sales of 217 bbls. were made at $1 40 ℔ bbl.

OILS—All kinds are quiet, at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for Mess, Albany inspection, (nominally,) $15 75 for Mess, City inspection; and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request, and is worth 8c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Lard in moderate demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 6c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues brisk and buoyant at advancing prices. Sales 500 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$3 62½, mainly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, at 9c. ℔ lb. Calcutta Linseed is less sought after, and is now quoted down to $1 55 ℔ bushel, delivered here. Other kinds are quiet, and somewhat nominal. In Philadelphia 2,000 bushels Cloverseed found buyers during the week, at $5 25@$5 62½ per bushel, indicating a further advance. The *North American* says: "The demand, however, has fallen off within a day or two, and the dealers are now only paying $5 from wagon, and $5 25 from store, with moderate receipts and sales to note at these rates. Some 3,000 sacks have been taken from second hands for export this week, chiefly at 9c. ℔ lb. Timothy remains inactive, with small sales at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed is wanted, at $1 30@$1 35, but there is little or none offering." In Baltimore, during the week, sales were reported of 1,000 bushels good to prime Cloverseed, at $5 37½@$5 50; 700 bushels choice do., at $5 56¼@$5 62½, and 100 bushels very choice do., in lots, at $5 75. The market for the week closed quite firm, at $5 50@$5 56¼ for prime parcels. There was very little done in Timothy Seed, but small sales were made at $2 75@$3. Flaxseed is at $1 10 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and we can report sales of only about 500 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5c.@7c., and Cuba at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb., with 180 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $4 81@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs., 3 and 4 months' credit.

TALLOW—12,500 lbs. prime changed hands, at 10½c. cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Holders continue to claim prices considerable above the views of most purchasers. Hence the current movements are restricted. The receipts are moderate, and receivers generally are disposed to reserve their supplies, anticipating a better market. Sales have been reported during the week, of some small lots of domestic fleece within a range of from 28c.@45c.; 35,000 lbs. do. pulled, at from 20c.@22c. for No. 1; 23c.@27c. for superfine, and 28c.@32c. for extra; 500 bales fine California, unwashed, at 20c.@21c., 6 months' credit; and 200 bales foreign, chiefly Cordova, on terms not disclosed. In Philadelphia, during the week, manufacturers exhibited more willingness to purchase, and 70,000 lbs. domestic Wool, chiefly fleece, found buyers within the range of previous quotations. In Baltimore, during the week, no important movements transpired, and rates were nominally the same.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb. Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s 6d.@4s 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship to San Francisco or Benicia, 1,700 tons coal, at equal to $10 75; a bark from Charleston to Rio Janeiro, lumber, $20; an Oldenb. schooner to Bristol, England, flour, 2s. 6d.; a bark to South Side Cuba and back, sugar, 30½c., and molasses, $2 50 on deck; one from North side, same terms; a schooner, 246 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, hhd. staves, $11; one from South Side Cuba to New-York, molasses, $3 under and $2 25 on deck; a brig from Richmond to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, flour, $1 05.

A newsboys' lodging-house has been started in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1858.
The successful four-act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan	Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh	Perrin	Mr. Duncan
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart	La Croix	Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire			Miss Laura Keene
Laure	Miss Thompson	Baroness	Miss Wells

Peals of laughter on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)			Mr. Jefferson
Damme	Mr. Surnett	Beausanter	Mr. Peters
Gasser	Mr. Duncan	Polly Ann	Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot	Miss Wells	Mad. Dishabily	Mrs. Stoeprt

Due notice will be given of the next representation of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the classic arena must avail themselves of the
FEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will be offered
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY,
in which 100 MEN AND HORSES WILL APPEAR.
EXCELSIOR will achieve his miracles and all the
ANIMALS WILL PERFORM.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—The extravaganza of the PONY RACES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1858.
SIX NIGHTS MORE OF
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Feb. 8, 1858.
JOCKO'S BENEFIT—MR. H. WATKINS,
"QUICK'S YER KIN! QUICK'S YER KIN!"
The public is respectfully informed that this is the
FIRST APPEAL OF THE AUTHOR
on behalf of his so surprisingly popular dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
entitled
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
and that it will be repeated in all the attractiveness that has won for it such a career of triumph,
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
MRS CHARLES HOWARD AS ISABEL CARLTON!
H. WATKINS AS JOCKO!
The rest of the characters by the remainder of the talented company.
AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
the great moral drama of
THE DRUNKARD;
OR, THE FALLEN SAVED.
MR. H. WATKINS AS EDWARD MIDDLETON;
as played by him originally in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. W.'s portrayal of that dread scourge of the immoderate drinker, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, has been acknowledged by the Press and the public of the Union, to be a TERRIBLE YET TRUTHFUL PICTURE of this appalling affliction. Admittance to all the curiosities of the Museum, as well as the performances in the Lecture-room, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the thrilling Drama of
THE SEA;
OR, THE CHILD OF THE OCEAN.
To be followed by the Grand Local Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the sterling Drama of
ROB ROY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ... 25 cents. | Pit .... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb 8,
Will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of
RICHARD III.
After which, the comic Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
To conclude with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS. POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL. NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY V. at the above saloon, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M.
The closing readings of her course will be as follows:
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M., HAMLET.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 11, at 8 P. M. TWELFTH NIGHT.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs Crowen's and Christern's bookstores, Wm. Hall & Son's music store, also from Mr C. W. Folman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—Tickets for the New-York Readings may be had at Messrs. CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM HALL & SON'S music store; also of Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the Readings. The names of the plays and the time and places of the readings, are announced elsewhere.

LOLA MONTES WILL GIVE HER POPULAR and witty lecture on the *Wits and Women of Paris*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A DISCONSOLATE FAIR ONE.

Dear lady, dry those brilliant eyes,
And ne'er again repine—
Would you receive a costly prize
With beauteous valentine?
Come with me, then, to RANNEY'S store,
Two ninety three, Broadway,
Receive a gift and never more
Pine those soft charms away—
Pleasure will gild the rosy hours,
And strew your path with fairest flowers.

The presents given with the valentines are superb. A gift also presented with every book sold. Descriptive catalogues offering liberal inducements to agents sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway.

CARD—HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM A second tour as "Locating Agent of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society," I would take this opportunity of expressing thanks to the conductors and attachés of the New-York and Erie Buffalo and Erie, and Michigan Southern Railroads, for their kind and gentlemanly deportment to myself and parties while on our journey. To Mr Greenough, superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, we are under many obligations in furthering our parties of women to their homes in the West.
MARY S. RICH, for W. P. E. Society.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 35 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Apply at present situation, No. 230 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No. 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 28 4th av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

SERVANTS.—A CHOICE SELECTION OF MALE and female servants may be obtained at the rooms of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society. Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
MRS. MEYER, Matron.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG AND ACTIVE SALESmen, one for a carpet department, and the other for staple dry goods, in a house desirous of extending its business in the cash and short-time trade. They must be well acquainted with their business and willing to work for moderate pay. Address, with real name and references, G. L., Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly in all its branches, and is capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's country seat near the City. A Protestant single man may hear of a good situation by addressing Box No. 180 Post office, with references.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, AS NURSE and to do the chamberwork of a small family; must be fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. None need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 279 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands forcing grapes under glass, and the propagation of plants. Address S M M, Williamsburg Post-Office, stating qualifications, experience and references.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE, in a wholesale fancy store. Must come well recommended and write a fair hand. Address D. B., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands meat and poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 to $10; City or country; also, her niece, as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, fond of children; makes shirts. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent female servants in every capacity. Ladies in want of a domestic of undoubted ability, with long and unquestionable reference, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and leave their orders. Satisfaction guaranteed to every employer. Advertisements inserted for special servants free of extra charge, in French or German. Call and see.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress. Also by a nice girl of 16; and three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging, has the best of City reference. Call, or address No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GERMAN girls, as cook, chambermaid and waiter, laundress or nurse, with best City reference; also for a smart English girl, and 8 Protestant girls, and a large number of as smart Catholic girls as can be found in the City, at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, as a wet nurse; has lost her own baby, three months old; has good City reference. Call No. 431 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts., fourth floor, front room, No. 11, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 79 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenaeum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 96 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

NO 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SIXTH OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES for the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER. Subject—*London.*

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book room, No. 200 Mulberry-st; Messrs WM. HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., and at the door.

Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Society.

Prof. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, will deliver the seventh lecture of the series on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., will deliver the Fifth Lecture of the Series at the Lecture-Room in the Library, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7¾ o'clock.

Subject—*Old America's Message to Young America.*

Tickets 50 cents; may be had of E. J. BROWN & CO. No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is, limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 53 Greenwich-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th, at 7 o'clock. At the same meeting three delegates will be elected to the Central Committee. By order. JAMES McKENNA, President.
J. P. BOYCE,
BENJ. C. STEES, } Secretaries.

HON. NEAL DOW IN NEW-YORK.—ON INvitation of the American Temperance Union, Hon. NEAL DOW, the distinguished author of the Maine Law, will address the citizens of New-York TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., and give an account of his mission to England. His Honor the Mayor will preside, and an introductory address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 10 Park Bank; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411, and RANDOLPH'S No. 683 Broadway, and at the door. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate. READ & LATHROP.

THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY gratefully acknowledge the sum of seventeen hundred and eighty 83-100 dollars, ($1780 83) net proceeds of the address of Hon. Edward Everett, at the Academy of Music, Feb 2.

They also beg to acknowledge the receipt of two Bills on London, from Vere Henry Foster, Esq., amounting to two hundred pounds sterling; together with the following donations, viz:

Amount previously rec'd & ack'd	$1,006 50	J. R.	10 00
W. G. Hunt, Esq.	100 00	John P. Crosby	10 00
Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Sec'd Parcel Sheriff's Jury H. B. Casey	50 00	Joseph Walker	10 00
		A. R. Sullen, Meriden, Conn	10 00
		Edmund Tweedy	10 00
Secretary	50 00	Robert S. Sturgis, of Canton	10 00
C. L. Mitchell, M. D., Brooklyn	50 00	A Friend, Taunton, Mass	10 00
Mr. Sheafe	50 00		
Pastor of Church of the Messiah	20 00	Received for memberships, sums under $10, and anon. contribu's	96 25
Martin Bates, Jr.	10 00		
Mrs John M. Davis	10 00		
Cash, 18 Warren-st	10 00		
Total			$1,522 75

By direction of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property at low prices:

The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner; house, 32 feet by 45 feet; lot, 32 feet by 94 6-10 feet; location very desirable.

Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on 17th-st., north side, opposite Stuyvesant-square; this location is one of the most pleasant in the City, and the houses are built and finished in the modern style.

Also, the first-class four-story and basement brownstone house No 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., one of the pleasantest sites on Murray Hill.

Also, two brick houses situated on the north side of 56th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are 20 feet by 40 feet; lots, 20 feet by 100 feet. They are neatly finished. Price and terms easy.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, E. D., two stories and basement, also, a pleasant piazza in front, and court yard. The location is on 4th-st., between south 4th and South 5th sts. opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Price low and terms easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW house with seven acres of land, situated on Llewellyn Park; the house is just being finished; has been built in the best manner from design of C. Vaux; is 46x36; frame filled in with brick, two stories and attic, hard finish throughout, fine marble mantels, &c.

From the east verandah the view is unsurpassed, fifty miles in extent, comprising every variety of scenery, and believed to be one of the finest in the country.

The grounds are covered in part with fine trees, and a large open piece for lawn or cultivation. The place is within one hour's ride from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. For terms, apply to JAMES BURT, No. 53 Dey st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c., a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWNstone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height with balconies. In front there are court yards inclosed with a neat iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 262 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the house and lot No. 43 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and the Park. House is brick, 3 story, basement and cellar, 3 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash room. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, ONE mile from the Ferry. The property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms.

Also, a cottage containing 9 rooms, on two lots, in full view of Staten Island and the Narrows. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 72 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIFTH AVENUE—A FIRST CLASS brown-stone front house, finished with all modern improvements, in good order; terms easy; possession April 1. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 153 West 14th-st.; the lot is 25x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A strictly first-class, new, three-story Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement, high stoop house, containing gas on every floor, ranges, grates massive marble mantels, stained-glass folding-doors, fine plastered sub-cellar, arched in the centre, wine-vaults, &c. It is built in a substantial and elegant manner, by days' work, for and under the immediate supervision of the owner. It is only five minutes' walk from the Ferry and the location is healthy and pleasant. Two lines of cars pass within 100 feet of the door. Fine cistern, with pump, always full, and pump of excellent water within a few steps of the house. It contains 14 rooms, pantries, store-rooms, closets, &c.; court yard in front. The carpets and oil-cloths, which are new, together with the furniture, will be sold, if desired. Will rent for between $500 and $600; dimensions 22 6x45; lot 100 feet. House cost to build, two years ago $6 200; lot, $1,700. Will be sold for $5,000—$1,500 cash down, balance on mortgage—nearly half its value. Apply to JOHN F. WILLIAMS, No 16 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in Westchester County; a great bargain, if sold soon; 40 minutes from City Hall, by railroad or steamboat; one minute's walk from dépôt; one acre of land, in ornamental lawn, covered with fruit in full bearing; pears, apples, peaches, grapes, and all the smaller fruits, in great abundance and fine garden; a well-built Gothic house, warmed with furnace, containing 11 rooms; stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c. Location high and healthy; good schools and churches within five minutes' walk. Apply to WM. R. STAFFORD, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, which would be sold low to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Dépôt, a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely-improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well built, nearly new, conveniently-arranged and beautifully-situated, good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A beautiful country residence—fine house, about three-fourths of an acre of land, an excellent garden with choice fruits, ornamental trees and hedges. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 60 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. BYTHORN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well-stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables and new farm house, excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years, to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. WELLS, at Irving on, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNAMEE. The grounds contain two acres to each cottage.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Eligibly situated, five minutes from dépôt; 12 acres of land, in good order; house is furnished in modern style. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st., or on the premises, to GEO. W. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from the dépôt, containing 32 acres in a high state of cultivation. A large part has been plowed from 10 to 12 inches deep. All stones and other obstructions have been entirely removed. There is an apple orchard which bears largely annually. The garden contains plenty of strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, and other vegetables; also, choice fruit trees. The lawn is well filled with ornamental trees. The dwelling is large, built in cottage style, and conveniently arranged and nearly new. The barn, stables, carriage-house, granary, tool-house, poultry house, root and manure cellars are all convenient. There is a good well in the yard for the use of the stock. The location is beautiful, with a fine view, and exceedingly healthy. In the neighborhood there are good schools and churches, and good society. The stock which is very choice, farming utensils and everything on the place, will be sold with the farm. For price and terms, apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.—180 acres, 60 meadow and tillable, balance heavy timber. Good 1½-story house and numerous outhouses, apple orchard, &c., &c., situated on the Newfield Road. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—The house situated on elevated ground; prospect fine; one hour from town, two minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; land from two to forty acres; house, outbuildings, fruit, air, water, and neighborhood, all unexceptionable. Apply to R. H. McCURDY, No. 167 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY—GRAZING OR DAIRY farm, 183 acres, inclosed with stone walls, springs in every lot, large 2-story frame house, and numerous barns and out houses, two orchards, grafted fruit, &c., situated at Washingtonville, 10 miles from Newburg, 2 from dépôt.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO FINE FARMS OF 103 AND 135 acres, situated in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale or exchange for unencumbered City property. Good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. A rare chance for any one wishing a farm. Apply to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a well established wholesale book business, of the most respectable character, located in this city, with lease of store. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY FIRE PROOF STORE No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. Also, the 3-story and attic house No. 63 Amity st., with Croton water, gas, &c. To good tenants the above property will be leased at a reasonable price. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, BASEMENT, &c., corner of Broadway and 12th st.; large and small stores; also, stores on 2d floor, with a spacious Broadway entrance. Possession May 1. Elevation and plans at the office of JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR HOTEL, BOARDING-house or store, the large house No 104 Franklin-st. It is now used as a private dwelling, but can be altered to suit the tenant, and if desired the adjoining house may also be had. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE WELL BUILT AND WELL FINished brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas and Croton water, bath room, &c., &c. The neighborhood is very respectable. Rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 2 5 9th av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK house No 223 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rent moderate. Possession can be given by the 10th of March. Inquire as above.

TO LET—STORE NO. 100 VESEY ST., OPPOSITE Washington Market. Apply to GEO. A. JONES, No. 59 William-st.

TO LET IN ASTORIA—A DESIRABLE RESIdence with fine barns and stables within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 8 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 63 Hudson-st., front of the park. Gas and bath in the house.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. W. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsome suit of rooms on the first and second floors at No. 2 West 23d st., opposite Madison Park. Best of reference required.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 20 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

A PHYSICIAN, OWNING A CONVENIENT 4-story house, on 15th-st., near Irving place, desires to let the same to a respectable family, retaining the use of a parlor and bed-room. Possession soon, if required; rent, $800. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 20 OR 25—the property situate on the west side of Broadway, No 545, just above Spring-st., with house and stable on Mercer-st., being 26x200 feet. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

A PHYSICIAN, OWNING A CONVENIENT four-story house desires to rent it to a respectable family, retaining the use of a parlor and bedroom; rent $800. Apply at No. 19 East 15th st.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

COTTAGES TO RENT.—THREE COTTAGES on the north shore of Staten Island, near Castleton, within a few minutes' walk of Castleton Landing. Apply to E. BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT ON Broadway, in Appleton's Building. The subscribers having made large additions to their building are prepared to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms and offices suitable for all kinds of business. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON 33D-ST., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also, a large room 40 by 102 feet, suitable for a Lodge or meetings. Inquire at No. 134 Madison-av.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

PICTURE GALLERY TO LET—FROM THE 1st of May next corner of Broadway and 13th-st., about 75 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 13th-st. Apply No. 24 Maiden-lane, to ROOSEVELT & SON.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, an unfurnished cottage in a shady location, with a small plot of ground or a garden attached, near the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Hastings; must be in a perfectly healthy neighborhood, and of easy access by railroad. Address, describing place and stating terms, A. N., Box No. 980, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE SIZED house within a half mile of the village of North Orange, New-Jersey. Address Box No. 1,223 New-York Post-office, stating locality, description of house and terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM SIZE house in a good neighborhood; price not to exceed $6,000, the greater part of which will be paid down. West side preferred. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole course of 76 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

TO FACILITATE THE STUDY OF THE French language to English teachers particularly, a French lady has opened classes for beginners and advanced pupils (ladies only) at the moderate rate of five dollars a quarter, of ten weeks, two lessons a week. Private lessons also given. Terms in advance for the classes. Apply at No. 3 University-place between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

TO FEMALE SEMINARIES.—WANTED—AN American young woman a Sabbath school teacher, active, kind and very tidy, wishes a situation where her household services in the family of a teacher would entitle her to two daily lessons in English Grammar and music. All arrangements made through her mother. Address MOTHER, *Times* office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, offers great inducements to gentlemen and boys wishing to prepare practically for business. They may receive special lessons or commute for the full commercial course. Terms from $10 to $15. Two $10 seats for book keeping vacant this day.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 172 Nassau-st., up stairs.

NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY, THIS week, for private instruction in Penmanship, Book-Keeping and Arithmetic at the subscriber's rooms, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for one of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS of forming a reëngagement as governess. Her acquirements are music, the piano and singing, French, conversationally and grammatically, Italian and drawing. The advertiser has resided many years in France and has studied under the first masters both of London and Paris. Address M. S., Post-Office, Washington, D. C.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent, the music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

WET LAND.—WANTED, A FEW ACRES OF land, part of which to be dry during the Summer, but overflown by fresh water during the rest of the year. Direct Box 2,861, New-York Post-Office, stating lowest cash price.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau st.

RARE SALE.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb 9, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their store No. 23 Nassau-st, the private collection of ancient oil paintings, rare illustrated works, old engravings, autographs, &c the collection of Dr. S. Spooner, after many years of the most careful selection. There are about 70 paintings of most celebrated artists in their original state, mostly old masters among which are works of Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Tempesta, Borgognone, Teneirs, Craesbeck, Moucheron &c. Also, the most rare collection of illustrated works to be found in the United States, among which are a proof copy of the Musée Français, a proof copy before letters of the Musée Royal, a proof copy of the American edition of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare; Iconographic Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences and the Fine Arts, 9 vols and 450 plates, Bartsch, Graveur, the only copy in this country; Armailis du Musée, 21 vols. and 2,250 plates, only copy in this country; Nuremborgh Chronicle, 1492, with over 2,000 wood cuts; McKenney's N. A. Indians, 120 plates; National Portrait Gallery 4 vols., with many other exceedingly rare works; also, 500 old engravings and etchings, many of which are not to be found. They are now on exhibition as above.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—By order of the Assignee of the undivided half part of household and hotel furniture, THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No 142 West-st, a large and varied assortment of hotel furniture, consisting in part of double and single bedsteads, washstands, looking-glasses, mattresses, chairs, pillows, bolsters, bed quilts, iron safe, counters, desks, &c., together with an extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues embracing the entire list now ready. Being the undivided half-interest of Milton Holmes' mortgage to Stephen G. Wood, Jan. 19, 1857.
MARTIN J. BRAISTED, Assignee.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 320 West 24th st, together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 32; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF mortgage under direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee, elegant brown-stone house and lot on Madison av. THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court the elegant house and lot on the northeasterly corner of Madison av. and 33d-st., 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, high stoop, brown-stone front, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms will be very liberal; as much as $15,000 can remain if desired. Livingston Livingston, referee; St. Clair Smith, attorney.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, Merchants' Exchange, on Exchange-place, the valuable house and lot, N. S., known as No. 43, adjoining Bank of the State of New-York, and in the rear of the Phenix Bank, suitable for Banking or office purposes. Rent for $4,000 per annum. Size lot 25x96:6 more or less. Terms liberal. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, (To-morrow) Feb 9, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue, now ready, contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 74 Powers-st., between Pacific and Dean sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ABSOLUTE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Household furniture made to order; rosewood piano-fortes, silver ware, works of art, Dresden vases, oil paintings, Brussels carpeting, &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr Dudley, No. 116 West 35th-st., near 6th av., comprising a general assortment of richly-carved furniture in part as follows: 1 rosewood, pearl inlaid piano-forte, a splendid instrument, 7 octave, pearl keys; rosewood parlor suit, covered in French satin brocade, frames heavily carved in fruit; also, one in green and one gold brocade; Turkish spring easy chairs in French reps; rosewood library bookcase; Italian statuary; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; gilt frame pier glasses, reception chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; valuable oil-paintings by some of our most eminent artists; also, French China vases, mantel ornaments, figures, one solid walnut marble-top buffet; lace curtains, shades, cornices, corner stands, &c., &c. Chamber furniture—solid rosewood dressing-bureaus, marble tops; marble top washstands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; spring-seat chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa bed, mirrors, toilet sets, carpets, bedding, carpeting &c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst., and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 72 Wall st. D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared this 3d day of February, 1858, payable on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order, GEORGE C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal st., opposite Wooster-st., New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do, but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 694 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

STATIONERY.

J. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

INSURANCE.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40—	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,288 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93—	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	$42,057 16
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	27,717 95—$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,
LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN MAIRS,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
DAVID DOWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
WM. PATRICK,
WM. H. APPLETON,
PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857			$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year		$537,144 78	
Received for Interest during year		152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds		5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857		$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00		
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95		
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64		
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78		
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30	407,604 69
			$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year			148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858			$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr. ct. Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 88	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73

Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858	$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date	1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date	1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st 1856) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,
LEWIS C. GROVER,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
HENRY MCFARLAN,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.
EDWARD A. STRONG,
JOHN R. WEEKS,
ANDREW S. SNELLING,
RANDALL H. GREEN,
JOEL W. CONDIT,
NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz.:

JOHN D. COCKS,
CZAR DUNNING,
G. A. JARVIS,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
J. A. DAVENPORT,
EZRA LEWIS,
ROBERT B. BERDELL,
A. P. OSTROM,
R. P. PERRIN,
S. L. HUSTED,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,
JAS. W. MARTENS,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,
JOHN SCHENCK.
EDWARD BRIDGE,
C. C. ROUMAGE,
WM. H. SIMONTON,
LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
CURTIS NOBLE,
J. S. WHITNEY,
JOS. W. GREENE,
SEYMOUR BURRELL,
WILLIAM POOLE,
CHARLES STANTON,
WM. W. WICKES,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,
S. W. MOORE,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
WM. L. COGSWELL,
JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. H. SLOCUM,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, JR.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, JR., PR., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDR W CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall st. on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Outhout, and Mr CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr WILLIAM COTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $29; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 58

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $5; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 7 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of relieving the following persons from tax. They are requested to appear on this occasion as no further notice will be given them, viz.:

Henry Robinson,
James Lawrence,
James Ackerman,
Peter McCormick,
Charles Devlin,
N. Langstaff Cross,
John H. Lampe,
F. Griffith,
Wm. B. Post,
J. W. Freeman,
John Boyley,
T. B. Hutchings,
Jacob Hesler,
Harriet Washburn,
M. V. Garrigus.
G. F. Thomas,
J. W. Hunt,
Wm. Sears,
Ira, Richards & Co.,
John K. Karner,
Mary Clancy,
Wm Gramer,
Joseph Levy,
Carl Muller,
Hedden & Starr,
S. D. Burchard,
John Morton,
Union Mutual Ins. Co.
N.Y. & N. O. S. S. Co.

JOHN GREGORY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
WILLIAM TUCKER, } Committee on Taxes.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all parties. Per order.
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND-cornered, finished-back, 7-octave rosewood pianoforte for sale; grand circular scale, of unequaled tone and power, possessing all the modern improvements, made by the best City house, with exchange warrantee, made to order expressly, is without spot or blemish, and is a superb piano. Cost $400; price $265 cash. Can be seen and fully examined, at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters large and popular catalogue of Music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—PRICE $188, SPLENDID rosewood 7-octave round-corners, made by the celebrated makers Nunns, of this City; cost $375, nearly new, full, rich tone, in perfect order; sold for want of use. Apply at No. 9 Bayard-st., near Forsyth st.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine, brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker and warranted; cost $450 been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by I. M. PELTON.

GAS STOVES FOR HEATING PARLORS, sleeping rooms &c. In consequence of the extreme moderate weather, and the pressure of the times Demorest's first premium and only perfect Gas Stoves will be offered at half the usual prices during the balance of the season, viz: $10 stoves at $5; $6 stoves at $3; $4 at $2. Call and see them in operation at No. 375 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 14 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 3 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
North Star, Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel ..... March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépot corner White and Centre sts., New-York at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 3 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN P. VANROSSUM, NO. 35 CEDAR-st., offers for sale the following articles of his own importation and selection: Havana cigars, various and choice brands; Holland gin, fine brandies, old Jamaica rum, Scotch and domestic whiskies, port, sherry, and claret wines, Burgundies, hocks, Sauternes, and Champagne, which he will supply at moderate prices, and in quantities to suit.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, with dispatch, and at the LOWEST RATES.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some antiseptic and alterative medicine, the pure extract of Sarsaparilla will be found the most effectual remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and insuring the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb 20. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, *via* Panama Railroad FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

REMOVALS.

SOLOMON & HART

Have removed their stock of Upholstery, Paper-Hangings, Window-Shades and General Furnishing Goods from No. 243 Broadway to their new and capacious establishment, No. 369 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker st., one door west of Broadway.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange place.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARY CAMPBELL, individually, and as Executrix of LUCY CAMPBELL, deceased, and Margaret CAMPBELL against James M. Monroe and Mary his wife, David M. Monroe and Lydia his wife, David S. Mills and Jane A. his wife, Abiathar S. Millard, Robert Duncan, John G. West, Marvin Onderdonk, DAVID S. PAINE and HANNAH his wife, FRAZEE A. SNEDIKER and his wife, sued by the name of MARY, her true name being unknown, AUSTIN B. TROWBRIDGE, trustee, Henry W. Colyer and wife, sued by the name of Mary, her true name being unknown, Thomas Dusenbury and Harriet his wife, Robert Carter, Edward Merritt, Welcome R. Arnold, Edward Mallory, Conrad Jocum, Samuel W. Slocum, Samuel Barter, H. Melville Sheldon, Loftus Wood, Daniel Hudson, Robert H. Johnston, John T. Wellings, Benjamin Albertson, James T. Griswold, Samuel M. Meeker, Charles L. Young, Albert Mathews, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Ezra Fitch, Simeon Fitch, William B. Fitch, George N. Tatham, Henry B. Tatham, Benjamin Tatham, and James H. Watson.—Summons for relief.—(Complaint not served.)—To the above defendants: David S. Paine and Hannah his wife, Frazee A. Snediker and Mary his wife and Austin B. Trowbridge: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on Dec. 9, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1857.
MEAGHER & CAMPBELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja18 law 6wM*

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK.—OLIVER D. WARD, JAMES DICKSON, EUGENE JACQUEMIN and WILLIAM H. WARD, against RICHARD R. USHER and JOSEPH COELHO.—To be tried in the City and County of New-York.—To above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and nine cents, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Dec. 15, 1857.
CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed on January 16, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja18-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY H. ELLIOTT against DAVID W. STANSBURY and REBECCA C. STANSBURY his wife, EDWARD RENNEYS and NORMAN D. SAMPSON, WALTER BREWSTER and RACHEL BREWSTER his wife, and LEWIS T. STANSBURY.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the said Clerk's office Dec 22, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja18-law6wM.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN, Executor and Administrator.
o19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.
o26 law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.
o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
ja4-law6mM* SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.
au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.
n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, Jr., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 9th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.
ja11-law6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, } Executors.
d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.
WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.
n2-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., both in this City and at Yonkers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Hope retiring from business.
THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
JAMES REDMOND,
WM. B. EDGAR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore.
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
JAMES REDMOND.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore, at this place.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., of New-York.
WM. B. EDGAR.
YONKERS, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WILLIAM P. LYON and SAMUEL RAYNOR, under the firm name of LYON & RAYNOR, has been dissolved by mutual consent, by the retirement of S. Raynor. WM P. LYON is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
WM. P. LYON,
SAMUEL RAYNOR.
NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. LYON having taken his son, WM. ROSCOE LYON into partnership, the business of the former firm of LYON & RAYNOR will be continued at the old stand, No 25 Beekman-st., under the firm name of WM. P. LYON & SON.
WM. P. LYON,
WM. ROSCOE LYON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, RECENTLY OF THE firm of LYON & RAYNOR, begs leave to announce that he has withdrawn from that firm, and taken the spacious store No. 118 William-st., near John-st., where he will carry on the Envelope and Paper business on his own account, commencing on or before the 1st of March.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

JOHN DESNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 204 East 12th st., will be punctually attended to.

NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the transactions being limited to some small sales of Massachusetts Sterling 5s at 100, and of Maryland Sterling 5s at 90½. In Railroad Bonds less doing; Michigan Central 8s, 87@89; sales of Canada 6s at 111; Nova Scotia 6s, 103; New-Brunswick 6s, 102½.

BARING, BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says the indications of an improvement in the state of trade in Manchester, have had the effect of stimulating the demand in the market, in which the daily business has been to a good extent, with a gradual tendency to higher prices, more especially for the useful qualities of American, the quotations for which are raised fully ⅛d. ℘ lb. The sales of the week add up 67,380 bales, including about 15,500 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. On Friday the market was more freely supplied at the advance, and it closed quietly with sales of 9,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

The official quotations are: Fair Orleans, 7d; middling, 6 11-16d. Fair Mobile, 6⅞d.; middlings, 6⅝d. Fair Uplands, 6 13-16d; middling, 6⅛d. Stock on hand, 383,000 bales, including 205,000 American.

In Manchester there is an improving demand for goods and yarns, and holders ask higher prices, which they obtain with some difficulty.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected and a shade easier. Wheat quiet, and 1d.@2d. lower on Tuesday, but on Friday Red Wheats were rather firmer at a slight advance on Tuesdays rates. Indian Corn slow, at late quotations. They quote as follows: Flour, Western, 22s.@23s 6d. ℘ bbl; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.; Ohio, via the North, 25s @25s. 6d; via New-Orleans, 2[illegible]s. Wheat, Red, 6s.@6⅛s. for Western; Choice scarce and would bring 7s.; White, 7s.@7s. 7d. and 7s. 9d. for choice in retail. Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 32s 6d @33s.; New White 36s; Old, 37s.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report a better demand for Beef at full prices. Pork firm but quiet. Bacon, firm for new, and holders demanding a slight advance: old, dull. Lard rather more inquired for at 52s.@53s.; some prime new sold at 54s. 6d. Tallow rather better; Butchers' Association would fetch 55s.@56s.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady at 32s. 9d.@33s. for Pots and 32s.@33s. for Pearls. Sugars active, and 6d.@1s. higher. Coffee in better demand at full rates. Rice heavy, at a decline of 3d.@6d.; Middling Carolina 18s. 6d. Tea—Congous in fair request at 1s. 1½d.; fine qualities neglected. Resin in good demand at 3s. 11d.@4s. for common. Spirits of Turpentine advancing; sales at 33s.@34s. Linseed Oil quiet, 30s. 6d.@31s.; Cod £28. Olive Oils advanced 20s. per ton. Palm Oil also rather higher.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report CORN market dull, and English WHEAT 1s.@2s. lower; White American, 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s. American FLOUR 24s.@26s. COFFEE in good demand at an advance of 2s.@3s., and even more on finer sorts. SUGARS opened buoyant at an advance of 6d.@1s., but at the close there was less activity, and prices were not maintained. RICE dull. IRON—Welsh firm and in fair demand at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pigs quiet at 55s.@55s. 6d.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand; New-York barrels, £10 10s.; Boston bags, £10@£10 5s. OILS—Sperm in more demand; buyers at £80; Olive dearer; Linseed flat at 29s. TIN—English advanced 5s.; Foreign also dearer. TALLOW—Steady; M. C. 54s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE heavy at 35s.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending Jan. 20.

COTTON opened dull and lower, but subsequently advanced, closing at 95f. for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*. Sales of the week 4,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. ASHES firm, but quiet. COFFEE active and higher. SUGAR firm. RICE neglected. OILS firmer, but business limited. PROVISIONS nominal. WHALEBONE quiet.

Latest Cotton Market Report.

Per Arabia.] LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23—12 M.

COTTON.—The market opens with a good demand, and prices are very firm. The probable sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY

Naval.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, Captain MCBLAIR, arrived at St. Helena on the 17th of December, in 9 days from Benguela, west coast of Africa, on a cruise for recruiting her men. She was to sail again after New-Years for Fish Bay and Congo River, after which she would call at Monrovia and the Cape Verdes, where she would probably arrive by the 1st March. The crew had been much benefited by the change from the Coast climate to that of St. Helena. Parties from the *Dale* had visited Longwood and the now vacant tomb of NAPOLEON. It was the *Dale* which captured the New-York slave bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, and sent her in charge of a prize crew to Norfolk, Va., where she now awaits a trial. The *Dale* had previously fallen in with the brig *Windward*, which made her escape; the same vessel was, afterwards, captured by a British steamer with a cargo of six hundred slaves on board, two days after the brig had left the Congo River. The slaver was carried to St. Helena, where the slaves were landed, and at last accounts were doing well. Fifty of them died in crossing to St. Helena, from being too closely stowed and several have died since.

The Belmont Pictures.

We understand that the Committee for the exhibition of Mr. BELMONT's pictures have been able from the net receipts thus far, to pay to the several Charity Institutions the following sums:

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	$1,000
New-York School of Design for Women	300
Society for Poor Widows with Small Children	200
Home for the Friendless	200
Colored Home	200
New-York House and School of Industry	200
Five Points House of Industry	200
Home for Penitent Magdalens, under the care of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd	100
Five Points Mission of the New-York Ladies, Home Missionary Society	100
Total	$2,800

This is a very gratifying success, and affords substantial aid to some of the most deserving of the City charities.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The successful dramatic version of the "Vicar of Wakefield" will be repeated to-night; followed by the farce called "Boots at the Swan." The manager announces that he has a new five-act drama and other novelties in active preparation. To-morrow evening Mrs. BLAKE takes her benefit. BOURCICAULT's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be played; also, a new comic drama called the "Crown Prince."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The legitimate drama resumes its sway at this house to-night, and Mr. EDDY makes his first appearance, after a long absence, "Richard the Third," "The Pride of the Market," and "The Locksmith of Stockholm," are announced for performance.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Sea; or, the Child of the Ocean," "A Glance at New-York," and "Rob Roy," are the selections for to-night at this popular house.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Californian and Australian rider, Mr. MELVILLE, is the attraction here, supported by the very strong and excellent Equestrian and Zoological company of Mr. VAN AMBURGH. The bill contains several novelties to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The very successful drama of the "Pioneer Patriot" is announced for repetition until further notice. This afternoon and evening are set apart for the benefit of the dramatist, Mr. H. WATKINS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—The best of minstrelsy and the most genial of humor may be enjoyed at this excellent and popular establishment.

☞ The Chamber of Commerce, at the last meeting, passed appropriate resolutions in relation to the death of the late Treasurer, Mr. JOHN J. PALMER. The Warehousing Company that has a charter from the State was indorsed by the Chamber. A committee of five was appointed to examine the alterations in the banking laws and to report a suitable memorial to the Legislature, to the Chamber. Resolutions presented by G. W. BLUNT, were adopted asking the Legislature not to make any changes in the Harbor Encroachment Act, until after advisement with disinterested and scientific parties. A proposition to memoralize Congress in relation to vexatious Custom-House forms was laid over. A long report was received and laid over relative to suitable rooms for meeting.

☞ Messrs. SOLOMON & HART, the well-known upholsterers of Broadway, have removed into their new marble-front building, next door above Taylor's International Hotel. It is one of the largest upholstery establishments in the City, and the new store is perfectly arranged for the purposes intended.

☞ FREE ACADEMY.—The examinations at this institution were continued every day last week. A great many visitors attended them. The examinations will be proceeded with to-day.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY has prevailed upon Mr. CHANFRAU to remain with him six nights longer. So great has been his engagement that hundreds have been turned away for want of space nightly. This evening he is to appear in the characters of a *Sailor* and *Mose*, in the dramas of "The Sea; or a Child of the Ocean," and "Glance at New-York," the drama of "Rob Roy" concluding. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., &c., appear.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,123 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in billious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

Extensive and Systematic Robbery.

For several months past large quantities of pork and lard have been stolen at different times from the pork-packing establishment of W. B. BARBER & Co., foot of VanBrunt-street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. On Thursday last one of the firm notified the Captain of the Third Precinct, that there was a quantity of pork on board of a certain vessel which he thought had been stolen from their establishment. Captain SHAUMAN, and Officer DANIEL FERRY of that Precinct, with a posse of men, proceeded to Red-Hook, and during the evening made such discoveries, that Captain SHAUMAN was lead to believe that the thieves were the employes of Messrs. BARBER & Co. He accordingly set a watch, and during the night they caught two men named JOHN MARSH and JACOB GENNAN, in the act of carrying away two barrels of lard. They then boarded the schooner *Jersey Blue*, lying at a dock near by. As the Officers got on board, the hands belonging to the craft all left on a boat, and for the time escaped. On the schooner they found seven barrels of the stolen pork. Up to Saturday night fifteen arrests were made, and there is positive evidence against twelve of their number already. Eight of the parties waived an examination and gave bail to appear for trial; several others have been examined and committed, and the examination of the others is still pending, with the exception of the foreman for the factory, who has confessed to the whole transactions.

The parties arrested, are: Stephen Wilkes, foreman for Messrs. Barber & Co.; John Marsh, teamster; Patrick Eagan, laborer; Jacob Gennan, teamster; Peter Mills, laborer; Frederick Milhausen, and Daniel Lewis, private watchmen in the employ of Messrs. Barber & Co.; John Bates, a deaf and dumb boatman employed on the schooner *Jersey Blue;* James Gillis, pork inspector; James Lewis, laborer; Roger Castello, grocer, corner Delevan and Van Brunt streets; George Lowery, carman for Messrs. B. & Co.; John Welsh, river thief and boatman; James McGee, grocer, corner Columbia and Irwin streets; James Bradshaw, laborer.

All of the parties named above, with the exception of four or five, are in the employ of Messrs. BARBER & Co. For the last three months they have been engaged in robbing their employers, and during this time at least $6,000 worth of pork and lard have been stolen. Messrs. B. & Co. have a large lighter, which is sent to New-York nearly every day for a load of pork. On this lighter a quantity of stolen lard would be placed and sold in New-York. At the time the boatmen were arrested there were 19 barrels of lard on the lighter.

JAMES GILLIS, one of the Pork Inspectors, sold 24 barrels of lard and four hogsheads of pork to WELSH, the boatman, for $130, valued at $700. WELSH, out of this, paid $30 "hush money," to each of the two watchmen employed in the yard. The same Inspector sold ROGER COSTELLO 9 barrels of lard for $112, valued at $300. A large quantity of the stolen pork was found in MCGEE's store, which was bought from some of the employes at a ruinous price. Some of the parties arrested are old offenders and well known to the Police. COSTELLO, with JOHN MUNCH, (now working out a sentence in the Penitentiary,) was arrested by Officer FERRY, on the 5th of August last, for stealing a large quantity of coffee found in their possession, which was identified as having been stolen from a vessel lying at the Atlantic Basin, and part of a cargo owned by Messrs. HOLLMAN & ROLLIKER. No. 96 Pearl-street, New York. They were brought before Justice BLATCHLEY, but managed in some way to get discharged. The coffee was delivered to the owners, and then COSTELLO and MUNCH commenced a suit to recover the value thereof, and did actually obtain a verdict a few weeks ago in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, for $256,—being the value of the coffee and the expenses of the suit. Before the trial came off, MUNCH, who, as well as COSTELLO, was well known as a receiver, was arrested as such, and convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions. Although he was a noted offender, he got off with three months imprisonment and $25 fine.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Friday night last, Mr. LAWRENCE HAUSER left the Shakespeare Hotel, New-York, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, to go to his residence, No. 157 Degraw-street, Brooklyn. At the corner of William and Fulton streets he parted with a friend, and started for the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. This is the last that is known of him.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 6.

DECISIONS.

John G. Latimer vs. *H. Hill Wheeler*.—Defendant's motion for a new trial granted, with costs to abide event, and without prejudice to either party to move to amend his pleadings.

John J. Currie vs. *L. H. Chapman*.—Defendant's motion to set aside verdict. Ordered, that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Wm. Mackay vs. *Ackley Fitch*.—Defendant's motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Roswell Graves vs. *Hiram Berdan*.—Judgment for plaintiff for $595 13 with costs, the Court holding that the destruction by fire without fault of landlord did not release the tenant from his covenant to pay rent. It will be recollected that Mr. Berdan occupied the old Fulton-avenue Market as a Mechanical Bakery, and that it was destroyed by fire. He contended that he was not responsible for the rent after the building had burned down; but by this decision of the Court it appears that the destruction of a building during occupancy does not absolve the tenant from paying rent for the whole time agreed upon.

The First Williamsburg, &c., Building Association vs. *Mary Gress and others*.—Case settled.

Same vs. *John Ruppel and others*.—Case settled.

Francis Monot vs. *Frederick Licht*.—Case settled.

Fanny B. Lawrence, by her next friend, vs. *James W. Kiernan*—Defendant's motion for a new trial on Judge's minutes. Ordered that a new trial be granted, with costs to abide event, with leave to either to amend the pleadings within ten days. The new trial was granted on the sole ground that the words were not proved as laid down in the complaint. Miss Lawrence sued Kiernan for slander in calling her a thief, and obtained a verdict for $1,000.

Anson Blake vs. *Barnet B. Boerum*.—Case settled.

Wm. H. Bernard vs. *The Brooklyn Sugar Refinery*.—Motion to open default and to vacate certain orders, granted conditionally.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6.

$12,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	100⅛
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	107
6,000 Kentucky St. 6s	101⅛
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90 .b30	88
3,000 do	88
1,000 Virginia 6s	91
2,000 do	91⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	83⅛
3,000 do .s30	83⅛
46,000 do	83
5,000 do .b60	83¼
5,000 do .b10	83
50,000 do .s60	82¾
10,000 do .b30	83⅛
8,000 do .c	83
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s '58	100¼
1,500 City 6s 1859	99
10,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	88
1,000 N. Y. C. R.R 7s	99¾
12,000 E. R R. 1st Mt. Bs.	95
2,000 E. R R Bs. '75	60
1,000 H. Riv. R.R. 1st M.	97⅛
1,000 Har. R.R 2d mtg	65
1,000 M.S. S'g Fd. bds.	70
2,000 Ill. Cn. R.R. bds.	95
5,000 do	95¼
1,000 Ill. Freeland bds	89
1,000 La C.&M.L.G.bds	40⅛
5000 Gal. &C 2dM.B .s10	83
100 Cl. & Tol. R. R .b30	43⅛
100 do .s3	43
64 Bank of New-York	105
20 Shoe & Leather Bnk	106
5 Canton Company	20⅝
100 Penn. Coal Co .b30	71
70 do .c	71
70 do	71⅛
135 Cumb. Coal Co .c	18⅜
100 do .b60	18¾
100 do .s60	18⅝
100 do .s10	18⅝
100 do .b3	19
100 do .b30	19
100 do .c	18⅞
200 do .b60	19¼
100 do .b60	19⅛
100 do .b30	18⅞
25 do	18¾
250 do .s10	18¾
100 do .b60	19
200 do	19
50 do .s60	18

125 Pac. Mail. St. Co	61
50 do .b30	61⅛
7 do	60¾
50 do .b15	61
50 N. Y. Cen. R R .opg	81
125 do .opg	81⅛
250 do .b60	82
50 do .s60	81⅛
290 do .s3 p & c	81¼
100 do .opg	81¼
150 Reading R. R .b60	57¾
400 do .c	57⅜
100 do .b7	57⅛
37 Mich. Cen. R R.	61⅛
8 do	61
200 Erie Railroad .c	24⅛
100 do .s15	24⅛
200 do .b60	24⅝
50 do .s5	24¼
800 do .s3	24⅜
100 do .s15	24⅜
100 do .b3	24⅜
200 do .b10	24⅜
750 do .b30	24⅛
400 do .b10	24⅛
650 do	24⅛
200 do .b10	24⅛
150 do .b3	24⅛
20 Harlem Railroad	8¾
18 Harlem R. R. Pref.	18
250 M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	19⅛
60 M. So. & N. Ia. p. s	34⅛
100 Panama Railroad	94½
100 do .b30	95
23 do	94¾
50 Ill. Cent. Railroad	96¾
5 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R	91
5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	80
100 do .b30	80⅛
50 do .b30	80⅝
50 do	80¼
100 do	80⅛
50 Chi. & R. I. R.R .b10	69¾
290 do	69⅛
150 do .b60	70
150 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	32
100 do	32⅛
250 do .b60	33
575 La C. & Mil. R. R.	10¼
195 do	10⅝
200 do .b60	10⅛
10 Imp. & Traders Bnk.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88
8,000 Indiana State 5s	84
10,000 Mo. State 6s	82¾
5,000 do	82¾
15,000 do	82¾
10,000 do	82¼
10,000 do .s60	82⅛
2,000 Harle .b60	82¾
1,000 E. [illegible] R. 2d m.	65
5 Pa[illegible] 1st mt. bs.	95
45 [illegible] Bank	97
[illegible] Coal Co	72⅛
25 Pac. M. St. Co	61
20 do	61⅛
100 do .s30	60⅞
50 do .s30	60⅝
50 do .s3	61
15 do	60¾
50 do .b10	61

300 Cum. Coal Co	18¾
100 do	18⅞
1350 do	19
1600 do .b60	19⅛
625 Erie Railroad	24⅛
100 do .b10	24⅛
1030 Harlem Railroad	9
100 Reading R. R	57⅜
250 do .s60	57
40 Panama Railroad	95
10 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	81
200 Cleve. & To. R. R .b3	43
50 La Cr. & M. R. R.	10¼
175 do	10⅜
200 do .b10	10⅜
13 Sixth-av. R. R	102¼
50 Chic. & R.I.R.R .b30	69¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	82¼
$1,000 California 7s	Int. add.	79¼
$3,000 Mil. & Horicon R. 1st mort. 8s	Int. add.	19
$1,000 City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add	40⅛
$6,000 City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add.	36¾
$252½ Sacramento City 7s	Int. add.	52
$340 Sacramento City 7s	Int. add	52
$411 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	51¼
$5 000 San Francisco City bonds	Int. add.	50¼
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	36⅛
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R.	Int. add.	25
$1,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add.	50⅛
$920 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853	Int. add.	59
$1,000 Sun Mutual Ins scrip of 1853	Int. add.	58
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	47⅛
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	21
$700 Tol. Nor. & Cleveland R. R. 7s	Int. add	72¼
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton R R. 10s	Int. add	37⅛
$4,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s	Int. add.	29⅛
$6,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R.10s	Int. add.	29¼
$12,000 Clev. Painesville & Asht'a R. 7s	Int. add.	74¾
$10,000 Sunbury and Erie 1st mtg. 7s	Int. add.	68⅛
$1,000 Terre Haute & Al. R. 1st mtg. 7s	Int. add.	63¼
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. 1st m.	Int. add.	30¼
$1,600 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		88⅛
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		68¼
$1,790 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		67⅛
$1,040 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		40
$4,000 Mason County, Ill., 8 ℘ cent	Int. add.	45¼
$6,000 Illinois State 6 ℘ cent	Int. add.	79¼
$2,000 Watertown & Madison R. 1st m.	Int. add.	3¾
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83
$275 Little Miami R. R. Scrip		73⅛
100 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10¼
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		98
10 shares American Exchange Bank		102⅝
33 shares Commonwealth Bank		87⅛
50 shares Phenix Bank		105⅞
50 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		100
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank		100
5 shares Hanover Bank		85¼
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		98
5 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co		96
50 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10⅝
80 shares Michigan Central R. R		61
9 shares Artisans' Bank		76¾
25 shares Chatham Bank		56⅛
20 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R		10¼
10 shares Sixth-avenue R. R.		102⅝
15 shares Third avenue R. R		95¼
5 shares American Express Co		93
10 shares Nassau Bank		95
10 shares Park Bank		95¾
9 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co		49

MONDAY, Feb. 8—A. M.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port about 9½ P. M. last evening, from Liverpool about noon of Jan. 23, being a week's later and very interesting news from Europe. We give copious details in another part of this paper both of the political and commercial intelligence. In London money was more available to borrowers, in whose favor interest and discount rates tended. Bullion continued to flow into the Bank of England. The returns for the week ending with Jan 20 indicated a further gain in the bullion reserve of £1,078,708, the total amount held being £14,435,815. The Bank, however, had not made any further reduction in its discount rate. Consols fluctuated but slightly, closing firm on the 22d at 95¼@95⅜ for money, and 95⅜@95½ for account. Loans on Government Stocks were easily obtained at 2½ ℘ cent.; and on the best paper, the current discount rate was 3¼ ℘ cent. American securities were quiet and quotations were essentially unchanged. In France, business affairs generally were steadily improving, and on the Paris Bourse the French 3 ℘ cent. funds closed buoyantly on the 22d at 69.85f. Some serious failures had, however, occurred in Marseilles. The principal one was that of A. DUCLOS, engaged in the South American hide trade, with very heavy liabilities, said to exceed £300,000. Two additional failures were announced in England—namely, CLARK, PLUMMER & Co., Flax Manufacturers, New-Castle-on-Tyne, with liabilities estimated at £200,000; and CHAS. WALTON & SONS, shipowners, London, with liabilities amounting to about £85,000. The Bank of Prussia had reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5 ℘ cent., and the Bank of Belgium to 4@4½ ℘ cent. Trade in the English manufacturing districts was gradually improving—a circumstance which favorably affected the Liverpool market for Cotton. The week's sales were nearly 68,000 bales, including 15,500 bales to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. The most needed grades of American had advanced ⅛d ℘ lb. On the day preceding the sailing of the *Arabia*, however, the market was more freely supplied, at the improved prices, and it closed quietly, sales having been made of 9,000 bales. Middling uplands, 6½d.; fair do 6 11-16d.; middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; fair do 7d. ℘ lb. The stock on hand amounted to 383,000 bales, including 205,000 bales American. Breadstuffs were in limited demand, and somewhat cheaper. Western Wheat Flour, 22s.@23s. 6d.; Western red Wheat, 6s.@6s 2d.; choice read Wheat, which was scarce, 7s.; White Wheat, 7s @7s 9d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 32s. 6d.@33s.; White Corn, 36s. for new, and 37s. for old. Pork was quiet, but firm. New Bacon was in fair request and held rather higher. Lard attracted more attention at 52s.@53s. Some prime new changed hands at 54s. 6d. Beef was more inquired for at full prices. Tallow was doing better. Butchers' Association would bring 55s @56s. Coffee was in better demand, and Teas were salable at steady rates. Sugars were active and advanced 6d. to 1s. Rice declined 3d.@6d; Middling Carolina, 18s. 6d. Resin was in good demand, including common at 3s. 11d.@4s. Spirits Turpentine was selling at 33s.@34s. There had been an improvement in Olive Oils of 20s. ℘ ton. Palm Oil was also rather higher, but Linseed Oil was quiet. In London Coffee generally advanced 2s.@3s.—and even more on the finer sorts. Sugars opened buoyantly at an advance of 6d.@1s., but closed quiet and languidly. Linseed Cakes were in request, including New-York barrels at £10 10s. English Tin advanced 5s. Olive Oil was dearer, and Spirits Turpentine steady. Rice dull. In Havre, during the week ending Jan. 20, Cotton opened heavily, but subsequently improved. Sales 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Ashes inactive. Coffee brisk and higher. Sugar firm. Oils quiet, but held with more confidence. Rice neglected.

An interesting paper on the second page of the TIMES of Saturday on the financial views of Mr. MACCULLOCH, the eminent British economist, contains the following extract from that gentleman's recent article on Money in the British *Encyclopædia:*

> "If the General Government of the United States be not sufficiently strong to suppress local issues, and to substitute in their stead *a national paper issued on deposits of bullion*, the public may, if they choose, rid themselves of the evil by refusing to accept payment otherwise than in coin. *The banking interest is, however, so very powerful and embraces so great a number of individuals, that we doubt whether, even with the coöperation of the General Government, the time has yet arrived for anything effectual being done for the amendment of the system.* But the longer it exists, the more intolerable will it become; and in the end no doubt it will be suppressed. It forms, at present, the most gigantic abuse by which an intelligent people ever permitted themselves to be disgraced and oppressed."

These remarks, though from a foreign authority, derive force from the present opposition of the Banking interest in this City to the Treasury Bills of the Government. This interest *is* making its power felt and to the attempted discredit of the Government, so much so that it begins to be a practical question whether the latter ought not to feel called upon to establish "*a national paper issued on the deposits of bullion.*" The convenience of the public, the credit of the Government and the best policy of the Treasury would be equally consulted by such a movement. There is only one way in which the Secretary has been able to please the banking interest, and that it is in the direction of their own relief in seasons of panic. He has never yet withheld this aid; but now that he is made a temporary borrower himself, he is met by systematic opposition, unworthy intrigue, and the most persevering efforts to depreciate the Public Credit, in order to force an expensive direct loan upon the Government of a higher rate of interest on the Treasury Bills.

When these Bills were first announced, it was intimated that they would not only be recognized in bank, but would be made the medium of at least a part of the daily settlements throughout the Clearing-House. But all this was withdrawn after an opposition to the Secretary was organized through one or two of the self-constituted leading banks—the same that attempted to discredit and refuse the State currency three months ago—and with one or two honorable exceptions the whole power of the Associated Banks, through an intrigue with certain fund-jobbers at Washington, was brought to bear against the three ℘ cent. bills. This treatment, we repeat, was indecorus to the Government, and was purposely designed to damage the Public Credit. The courtesy of Mr. COBB in consulting, as he originally did, the opinion of these parties, rather than following the dictates of a popular sentiment which would have sanctioned an issue of National paper, at a nominal interest, was thrown away. It is not certain that he did not make a mistake in acting in season, when the very suggestion, now reproduced by the English writer, of securing deposits of bullion from the people and issuing Bills or Certificates, redeemable in coin or receivable for Customs, at the option of the holder.

The mischief has not been all that was looked for by the hostile parties. The Department has encountered no difficulty in using the Treasury Bills, and the damage to that portion of the holders who are occasionally driven into the Broker's shop, when compelled, as they occasionally are, to use their Bills for payments in bank, is less than one-half of one ℘ cent. And this is more nominal than real, as outside buyers of the Bills, who want them for the interest they bear, or to pay into the Custom-house, or for exchange in the interior, can bear witness. In three cases out of five they are denied the slightest abatement—even an eighth of one ℘ cent. The consequence is that more of the duties continue to be paid in Coin, and applications for the Bills continue to be made at the Sub-Treasury itself.

But the first six millions of the Bills will soon be exhausted, and the expectation is indulged in the hostile quarter referred to, that, in the words of Mr. MACCULLOCH, the banking interest will prove "So very powerful and embrace so great a number of individuals," *the wheels of Government will be stopped by it*, unless the Secretary advances his rate of interest. Perhaps this will prove true. If the power of this interest were kept within its own legitimate circle, a different result might be hoped for, but Bank managers are found in every Savings Institution and every Trust and Insurance concern in Wall-street and out of it. The Savings Institutions are fairly dragooned to leave their money on deposit in certain banks, free of interest, though subject to be shut down upon as it was on the 13th October, rather than invest it in Government Bills. The same institutions in Bleecker-street and the Bowery which on two occasions in the last four years, were run upon and found themselves mainly dependant upon their Government Stock, and received therefor at the critical moment from Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. COBB, 121@116 ℘ cent., when by refusing the purchase, publicly, they could have bought privately at panic prices, are now influenced, we have reason to believe, to keep their money at bank without interest, *until the Government can be forced to pay 4@5 ℘ cent. for a loan direct, or on Treasury Bills!*

Of course it will be deemed impertinent for the newspaper press, which certain flippant gentlemen connected with the "power" referred to, say they can live and take care of the money entrusted to them, without, to suggest the correction of such abuses. But as a bill has been moved in the State Senate to amend the management of the Savings Institutions, among other things by making the President a responsible and salaried officer, instead of a mere stool-pigeon for the bank in which he chances to be a director, we must be pardoned for saying that a further amendment, to wholly disconnect the direction of the Savings Institutions from ordinary (or rather extraordinary) bank influence, would not be out of place.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week, affords a singular contrast to the first week in February last year. The whole Import entries, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, are $2,213,846, against $6,411,241 the week ending Feb. 7, 1857. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,347,316, against $1,242,446 same time last year. The Export of Specie is the heaviest Winter movement yet registered. Including $693,981 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, the total shipment of the week is $2,928,270. The sum sent forward the first week in February last season was $1,177,812. This, in the absence of further receipts from the mines of California, will probably reduce the Bank reserve, on the average to be made up this afternoon, from $31,273,023, as the total stood last week, to about $30,000,000. The export demand, however, had no perceptible influence on the Money market, which continued to show great ease, at moderate rates of interest, throughout the week. The terms, on demand are 6@7 ℘ cent., and for discounts 7 ℘ cent. at bank, and 7@9 ℘ cent. for strictly choice bills out-doors. Foreign Exchange steady at 109¾@110 ℘ cent. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon was $3,168,787, against $3,288,510 at the close of the previous week. The Gold exchanges with the interior continue to favor the City, although the sums coming in by express are less marked than a month or six weeks ago.

From the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st January ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$109,949,000
Add one week in Feb. '58	2,213,846
Total since July 1	$112,162,846
To same date last Treasury year	127,695,241
Decreased Importation this year	$15,532,395

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted

to	$39,392,000
Add one week in February	1,347,316
Total since July 1 to date	$40,739,316
Against same time last Treasury year	49,523,446
Decreased Export Produce this year	$8,784,130

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foregn States amounted

ed to	$26,707,000
Add one week in February	2,928,270
Total since July 1 to date	$29,635,270
Against same time last Treasury year	24,436,812
Increased Export Gold to date	$5,198,458

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New York, from July 1 to the present date, are

from July 1 to the present date, are	$28,446,469
To same date last year	25,314,281
Increased receipts to date	$3,132,188

The Stock dealings of the week were characterized by great activity throughout; the strength of the market, one or two days, exceeding all precedent since the recovery from the crisis. On Thursday and part of Friday, the prevailing temper of the Street was less *Bullish*, and there was some realizing of profits on Missouri sixes, New-York Centrals, Erie, &c. But all this seemed to yield at the close of the week to the general upward movement, and the market left off on Saturday afternoon with an active demand for Stocks, at firm prices. The latest sales of New-York Central embraced 1,000 shares, cash, for delivery by certificate on Monday. The sales for the opening of transfers were at 81¼@81½ ℘ cent. The cash sales of Cumberland Coal were at 19@19¼ ℘ cent., being an advance since the previous Saturday of 4½ ℘ cent. The shares of the Panama Company were firm at 95 ℘ cent., and Pacific Mail recovered 1@1½ ℘ cent. from the lowest depression of Friday. State Stocks left off steady, after some very heavy realizations on Missouris. In regard to the Pacific Mail Company, we understand the saving by the break with VANDERBILT who goes into the opposition, is equal to about ten ℘ cent. a year on the Capital. That is, VANDERBILT had been paid at the rate of $480,000 a year to quiet the old Nicaraguan opposition, of which sum the Pacific Mail contributed $360,000 a year, and ROBERTS' line on the Atlantic side, $120,000 a year. How much the new competition may cost the Mail Line is a question left entirely to conjecture. The dividends for some years past have been equal to 20@30 ℘ cent., averaging, say *twenty-five per cent.* a year, with a large reserve for the depreciation and renewal of the steamships. The Panama Company, it is understood, will be gainers by the competition on the California route, though the dependance of the road is much less on the California general trade than is supposed. The Company derive less than 54 ℘ cent. of their revenue from passengers of all kinds, and less than 10 ℘ cent. of their freight traffic from California merchandise.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

New-York Central, ex. div	80¼@82¼@81@81¼
New-York and Erie	22⅞@24@23@24⅝
Missouri Sixes	84¼@82⅞@83⅛@82¾
Galena and Chicago	77@80⅛@79⅜@81
Reading	58⅛@56¾@57⅛@57⅝
Illinois Central	97⅛@96@97⅛@97⅜
Illinois Central Bonds	95⅛@95@95@95⅛
Panama	91@93@94⅛@95
Pacific Mail	67⅛@65@59⅛@61¼
Cumberland	14⅞@16@17⅛@19¼

The *Albion* of last Saturday says:

> "The well-known house of A. BININGER & Co., of this City, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its existence on Monday last. In a staunch, yet quiet and unobtrusive way, it commences its second century, under the original name."

BAY STATE MILLS—LAWRENCE, STONE & CO.

Dr.		
Bills on Lawrence, Stone & Co. matured		$779,591
Bills on same not matured		736,009
Bills payable on interest		408,913
Bills payable not on Interest		298,700
Factory Accounts, Notes on Demand, &c		119,010
Total Liabilities		$2,342,223
Cr.		
Mills, Machinery, &c	$1,568,344	
Goods at cash value	647,600	
Wool, Dye Stuffs, &c	243,592	
Bills and Accounts, good for	575 555	
Sundry Property, value of	267,357	—$3,282,448
Balance, equal to 60 ℘ cent. on cost of Mills		$940,225
The losses are:		
By Lawrence, Stone & Co	$308,562	
Depreciation of Goods	161,800	
Estimated bad Debts	65,272	
On Wool, Dyes, &c	60,126	
Suspended Debt	100,000	—$695,760

We compile the foregoing from the report of the Investigating Committee made to the general meeting of Stockholders at Boston on Friday.

Of the resumption of Specie payments in Baltimore, the *Patriot*, of that city, remarks:

> "The Board of Directors of the several Banks in Baltimore met yesterday, and by resolution, empowered the Presidents of said Banks to assemble to-day and decide upon the propriety of resuming Specie payment. Accordingly, the several Presidents met at the Cashier's room of the Union Bank, and after a short session, unanimously resolved that the Banks of Baltimore resume Specie payment forthwith. The following is the resolution as passed.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Banks of Baltimore resume the payment of Specie on all their liabilities forthwith.
>
> Signed, J. HANSON THOMAS, Secretary.
>
> We cannot but congratulate our Banks and the business community upon this desirable consummation. It is worthy of note that all these institutions, and the officers of them, were anxious to resume, and amply prepared for it weeks ago. They have a superabundance of specie, and many of them, in fact, met all demands for coin, without the slightest objection, several days since. Confidence is therefore fully restored; and the indications are that deposits of gold and silver will increase, rather than diminish, in their vaults.
>
> We hope now to see business take an active, encouraging start. Baltimore is on a just parallel with all her sister cities. It is hoped Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern Banks will follow Baltimore's example.
>
> We learn that a Committee was appointed at the meeting of the Cashiers last evening to inquire into the expediency and propriety of establishing a "Clearing House" for the Banks of Baltimore. The idea seems to meet with general favor, and such an institution, we have no doubt, will, eventually, be put into operation."

The Baltimore *Sun* adds:

> "The country Banks of both Maryland and Pennsylvania, it is to be presumed, will forthwith follow the example. The confidence which had grown up on all hands after the great extent of liquidation which had followed the panic, and brought the country once more to something like a solid basis, renders a full resumption of Specie payments now one of the easiest things imaginable. The abundance of coin now in circulation, and accumulating, in addition, in the Banks at all points, is so satisfying as to prevent any special demand for it. There is no longer any hoarding, or feverish anxiety to get rid of the notes of solvent Banks, and hence the step now taken works smoothly and without a jar. It is hoped Virginia, North Carolina and other Southern Banks will follow Baltimore's example. Virginia bank-notes are 3@3¼ ℘ cent. discount."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says of the market for Money and Exchange:

> "The supply of currency continues to increase, and the facilities for discounting paper were further improved to-day. Parties having good paper to offer, experienced no difficulty in negotiating it, and for this class of borrowers the market is easy at 10@12 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, while other classes still find it difficult to obtain discounts.
>
> The market for New-York Exchange continues firm at ¾ prem. buying and 1 prem. selling. Philadelphia is now the same as New-York, except that the buying rate is a shade easier. Baltimore, in anticipation of a very early resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks of that city, has advanced to ¾ prem. for bankers' checks. Rates in the open market are irregular, ranging from ⅛@½ prem. New-Orleans sight is again better, and we now quote bankers' checks at 1⅛ prem., with sales outside at ½@1 prem. Gold is unchanged.
>
> There is a very good demand for Eastern Bills, and first class sell readily at interest off for 30 days, and ½ discount for 60 days. New-Orleans are also in good request, and grocers take all the first class offered at ½ discount for 30 days, and 1½ discount for 60 days; other grades rule lower, and doubtful paper is not salable."

The following is the last weekly statement of the New-Orleans Banks to Saturday, Jan. 30:

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS—JAN. 30.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
Citizens' Bank	2,876,716	2,884,731	1,726,910	1,826,228
Canal Bank	1,529 198	1,608,482	1,270,856	1,316,067
Louisiana	2 940,027	3,009,781	2,871,891	2,751,838
Louisiana State	3,506,772	3,335,387	2,773,027	2,626,129
Mech. & Trad.	494,787	470,706	437,046	416,446
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,167 424	1,168,013	498,034	368,236
Southern Bank	276,514	266,251	285,874	338,184
Union Bank	952,949	922,752	304,021	382,232
Bk. of J. Robb	388,539	399,675	229,165	195,193
Crescent City	484,553	459,819	166,409	167,720
Bk. of America	56,738	33,534	321,514	306,053
Total	14,674 417	14,559,131	10,884,746	10,694,826
	Increase	$115,286	Increase	$190,420

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
Citizens' Bank	1,358,390	1,407,815	2,860,408	2,913,022
Canal Bank	5 5 780	520,855	999,875	1,038,657
Louisiana	596,874	572,499	3,453,399	3,539,213
Louisiana State	1,120,160	1,106,496	4,112,609	3,656,629
Mech. & Traders'	96,775	96,010	462,051	352,088
Bk. of N. Orleans	260,376	251,735	683,026	584,239
Southern Bank	170,807	164,152	251,933	227,187
Union Bank	269,696	256,195	560,237	690,497
Bank of J. Robb.	313,070	309 270	297,927	310,577
Crescent City	25,285	21,605	115,427	122,616
Bk. of America	75,860	66,185	261,795	241,727
Total	4,803,071	4,772,816	14,058,687	13,846,452
	Decrease	$30,255	Increase	$212,235

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
Citizens' Bank	1,222,044	1,215,903	275,796	290,283
Canal Bank	1,339,114	1,280,581	130,355	166,675
Louisiana	637,423	750,504	524,590	584,172
Louisiana State	728,162	646,325	355,421	254,225
Mech. & Traders'	97,697	69,113	36,082	36,958
Bk. New-Orleans	235,472	265,018	33,556	32,446
Southern Bank	659,973	580,797	......	......
Union Bank	290,626	351,483	......	62,456
Bank of J. Robb	38,625	41,644	24,191	32,381
Total	5,249,136	5,201,368	1,379,991	1,459,595
	Increase	$[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible]

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 5, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$152,568	Coffee	$17,296
Linseed	29,917	Sugar	19,388
Gunnies	34 940	Other articles	128,032
Hides	20 959		
Total			$402,996
Corresponding week in 1857			799,584
Decrease			$396,588

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON is firm; sales to-day, 8,500 bales. MOLASSES at 24c.@25c. MESS PORK, $14 50@$15. LARD in bbls. 9c. Other articles unchanged. Exports of Cotton to Liverpool, to-day, 20,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The PROVISION market is excited; sales of a million pounds of bulk MEAT at 5⅜c. for shoulders and 7¾c. for sides. BACON—sales of 300 hhds. at 6⅜c. for shoulders, 8⅜c. for sides, and 8⅞c. for hams. MESS PORK $14. LARD advanced to 8⅜c. HOGS 75. Receipts light. FLOUR $3 75.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 88½; Reading Railroad, 28¼; Morris Canal, 44; Long Island Railroad, 10⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. [illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Gen. Cockburn, lady, two children and nurse, Capt. Earle, Hon. Wm. Preston, Capt. Haysworth, Messrs. Brand, Caesar, Ross, Haselden, Morgan Knight, Vage, Longee, Stary, Chadburn, Dierseldorff, Cleasby, Dunbar, Reifer, C. L. Rehn, Rough, Coole, Schraeder, Pangensteber, Sloane, Townsend, Jos. Wood and lady, Woodward, Lockwood and lady, Montane, J. O'Rielly, E. O'Rielly, Velo, Elson, Rimber, Cochran, Crum, Wilson and Thomas.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Havre and Southampton—Wm. Gihon, Mr. De Grasse Fox, Thos. B. McCall, J. H. McCall, Miss E. McCall, Miss Jane McCall, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hicks, J. D. Dismatri, Mrs. Le Count and 4 children, Miss M. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schaeppi, Francis Fenfernot, Mr. Hopkins, C. Burgies, Ashbel Green, S. B. Davis, Charles M. Richards, J. H. Bliss, B. C. Ramsey, Mrs. Peckham and child, Miss E. Peckham, Miss L. Peckham, J. B. Burnville, John D. O'Noble, Rev. M. Seeley, Mrs. M. Seeley and child, two Misses Seeley, Mr. Dohman, T. Merius, Mr. and Mrs. M. Doi and 5 children, Capt. Despaunet, J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Louis Collins and 2 children, A. Frommann, Geo. Chaff, W. E. Louis, G. Fleuf, Casimer Abos, G. N. Monti, G. Monti, Amie Perret, Mr. Prieur, Mr. Benard, John Benard, Thomas Remagnoni, Samuel Eichberg, D. Bur, Mrs. Louis and child, Mrs. Chas. Stitzel, Mrs. Ottaira Remagoli and two children, Mr. Pia, Chas. Stitzel, R. Prusch, F. Louis Berranti, T. F. Passavincini, Geo. H. Newman, L. Bacon, P. Beaber, G. Dines, Geo. Schulder, John B. Rock, John Smith, Fred'k Feral—Total, 89.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—O. Wetmore, lady and child, E. Lyman, S. F. Tracey, W. Lowndes, Miss Gadsden, E. L. Ludlow, V. G. Hall, Wm. F. McKenzie, W. A. Gellatly, Miss M. Underwood, Miss E. Brown, Miss F. Twells, S. J. Joyce, W. L. Duval, Mr. Richardson, P. P. Megropont, J. Hegeman, Mrs. K. A. Shelton, Mrs. Blitz, J. H. Ketcham and lady, Dr. Hazal, Mrs. Hazal, Mrs. C. S. Hutton, D. Miler, Wm. Mitchell, M. P. Rodgers, P. Coakelet, Geo. Harper, Jas. Harper, F. Ballot, N. Condon, H. Progar, Mr. Peivermader, Jas. McClain, S. Rosenthal, L. Rosenstein, T. Anderson, and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Mrs. G. G. Teed, J. Lescal and brother, Rev. Wm. Buten, Adolph Lebean and servant, J. B. Fessenden, S. G. Wood, Miss S. Pruyn, Miss A. Pruyn, three Sisters of Charity, A. A. Still, Robt. E. Launitz, Jas. Toohies, Jas. Dickson, Jr., R. L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bennett, Mrs. C. A. Meigs, Miss Barstow, H. W. Barstow, Saml. Wilmot, Mrs. P. Gallagher and 2 children, Henry L. Gaylard, E. Meyrey, Miss Matilda Hotthouse, Jos. C. Boss, Mrs. Theodore M. Boss and servant, Jas. Russell, Miss Sophia Solomen, Edward Solomon, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Mr. Sartinius, Albert Kahen, J. S. Harrington, John W. Sharrott, Charles A. Jarvis, Joseph A. Phillips, Samuel Stuart, H. C. Parmly, Geo. Mersereau, James Allen, Miss Dwyer, B. C. Donovan, F. T. Kavanah, M. W. Mendel, John Mayher, A. P. Gardner, J. M. Terry, A. Foster, C. Leland, Lieut. Drake and 32 seamen for U. S. frigate Colorado, and 21 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets.... 5 26 | Moon rises.... 3 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 28 | Gov. Island. 4 17 | Hell Gate..... 5 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Itzstein Welcher, (Brem.,) Swansea, London, Henchen & Unkart.

Barks Martha, Jenkins, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Brunette, Pinkham, Constantinople, J. W. Elwell & Co.; H. Gregory, Sylvester, St. Thomas and a market, Metcalf & Duncan; Stampede, Lewis, St. Jago, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs Empire, Miller, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Nebraska, McFadden, Havana, H. S. Vining; J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Schooners B. N. Fox, White, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lilla, (Br.,) Fraser, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; J. May, Cobb, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; J. P. Lofland, Nichols, Fredericksburg, D. Glines, Son & Co.; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Jno. Griffith, Conkling, Norfolk, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Ben. Fisher, Charleston, E. S. Powell; W. B. Colburn, Nassau, Metcalf & Duncan.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, L. Kenny.

Steamers Atalanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Brig John Richard, (Br.,) Churchill, Messina 54 ds., and Gibraltar 36 ds., with fruit to McAuliff & Wheelock & Almon.

Brig Emma, Pitts, Para Jan. 11, with rubber, hides, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co.

Schr. Czar, (of Mystic,) Hammond, Minatillan, (Mexico,) via Long Island Sound 27 ds., with mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz. Has experienced heavy weather, lost jibboom and foretopmast, split sails, &c., and was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 7, Charles Dimen, seaman, of New-York, died of fever. Jan. 24, off Cape Fear, Wm. James, seaman, of New York, also died of fever, and on the 29th, Wm. Crosley, 1st officer, also died of fever. Vessel consigned to W. W. Baker.

Schr. Grace Darling, Carr, Warren, R. I., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Mary Emma, Huls, Boston 3 ds., with fish to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to J. Nickerson.

Schr. J. W. Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 20 hours, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, W.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Jan. 23, with mdse. and 44 passengers to E. Cunard. 23d, passed ships Tuscarora and Pomona, bound in to Liverpool. Feb. 5, lat. 42 43, lon. 62 25, passed ship Albatross, bound west. Jan. 24, passed R. M. steamship Niagara, bound in.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Matanzas Jan. 19, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced heavy N. and W. gales, sprung foreyard, &c.

Bark Cienfuegos, Grant, Cienfuegos Jan. 14, with sugar to Chastelain & Pouvert.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Boston,) Carver, Matanzas 11 ds., with 396 casks molasses to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Experienced heavy weather. The brig N. Stowers, from Boston, arrived same day.

Brig Gladiator, (Br.,) Salter, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with 6,100 bushels of potatoes to E. Rand—vessel to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Wauponsa, Morris, Smyrna, Del., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Fleetwood, Burr, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. Thomas C. Frank, Webb, North Carolina, 4 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Worth, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Gen. John Cruber, Lobson, Virginia 4 ds., with oats to A. C. Havens.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to J. T. Sanford.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day from S. to W.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, for Havre and Southampton; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c. Bark Teresa, Berry, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo. Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Charleston.

Sailed on Sunday—Ship Itzstein & Welker, (Brem.,) Swensen, for London.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 27, lat. 38, lon. 65, brig America, (Br.,) from Halifax, steering S.

Jan. 28, lat. 24 20, lon. 81 20, brig Julia, from Havana for Boston, 10 ds. out.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7—Arr., to-day, ship Charge, from New-York; bark Union, Jones, from Baltimore, and schr. Arctic, Dyer, from Jeremie.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 11, brig Mariana, for New-Haven, in 3 ds.; the only Am. vessel.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN Fairfield, Conn., between Southport and Fairfield, near the shore of the Sound, which has a fine beach, and commanding an extensive view of Long Island. A snug farm-house and commodious barns on the premises. Land of best quality and finely cultivated, and can be cut up into building lots, unrivaled in beauty and health for country residences. Will be sold entire or in parcels. Apply to E. JESUP, Southport, Conn., or FRANCIS [illegible], No. 21 [illegible]